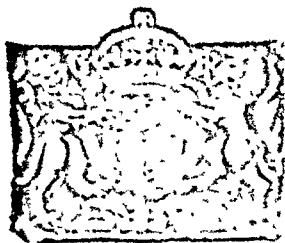


A HANDBOOK
OF THE
BIHAR AND ORISSA PROVINCIAL
RECORDS.

1771 to 1859



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N O T I C E .

The compilation of a Handbook of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Records of the middle of the eighteenth to the middle of the nineteenth centuries was entrusted to Mr. K. P. Mitra, Principal, Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr and is now published under the authority of the Bihar and Orissa Government.

P R E F A C E .

In 1924 the Local Government decided upon the compilation of a Handbook of the Bihar and Orissa Provincial Records of the eighteenth century, and fixed the limits of the investigation of only the English records generally up to 1800, except in the case of Orissa and Chotanagpur districts which were created after that date. Systematic notes were, therefore, not taken of records beyond 1800 except in the case of documents relating to the Nepal War of 1814-1816 preserved in the Record Rooms of the Collector of Muzaffarpur and the Commissioner of Chotanagpur Division at Ranchi, and the Mutiny papers in the latter. The records at Gaya (from 1858), Hazaribagh (from 1833), Palamau and Angul, and in the offices of the Commissioner of Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur are very modern and of little historical importance, excepting the last wherein are preserved the documents relating to the Santal Insurrection of 1855—1857. The only records of interest in the Santal Parganas are printed copies of the reports of the 19th century dealing with matters of Santal interest. All important records in Puri were destroyed by fire in 1916.

I have endeavoured to indicate the nature of contents of the records as fully as possible within this limited space. I hope the information incorporated herein will be found interesting and useful to research workers.

The 22nd December 1931.

K. P. MITRA.

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(i) 4 volumes regarding Police (1795—1797).

(j) 6 volumes of the Judicial Branch of the Board of Revenue (1790—1792).

Records for 1779 and 1780 were not to be found, extracts from records up to 1773 only given.

Nature of Contents.

25th June, 1771.—From the Controlling Council of Revenue at Patna to the Hon'ble the President and the Members of the Controlling Council of Revenue at Fort William.

“Jugal Kishore, the former Rajah of Bettiah has made an application to be restored to his Zemindary and it appears to us that his re-establishment will contribute much to the recovery of that desolate tract of country. It would be expedient to restore the pergunnahs of Majhowa and Simroan (Simraon) to Rajah Jugal Kishore and to confirm those of Babrah and Maissey to the possessors Sri Kishen and Abdhut Singh.” Reasons given for the settlement.

27th July, 1771.—To The Chief and Council at Patna from the Superintendent of the *Tirhoot* Sarkar—“There are itinerant robbers who frequent this Sarkar and that these along with the thieves who are residents of this Sarkar have grown too formidable and they are supported in their nefarious practices by Rajah Pertab Singh. As it was not possible for the sepoys to arrest them openly they were sent in disguise. Rajah Shitab Roy requested to direct his daroga to punish them as an example to their brotherhood.”

The Chief in reply approves of his endeavour to clear *Tirhoot* of gangs of thieves and also directs him to make full enquiry; if the charges against the Rajah are well founded.....then it would be more advantageous to the country that he should be kept at Patna than allowed to reside at Darbhanga.

6th August, 1771.—To the President and Members of the Controlling Committee of Revenue at Fort William—inform that they have received a petition from Mirza Himmat Ally Khan, setting forth his present distressed circumstances and his long attachment to the English and requesting that he may be allowed an altamgha of 170,000 dams for which he has had a *Farman* from the king ever since the year 1164.

This man was the means of saving the life of Dr. Fullarton at the imminent risk of his own after the massacre of all the gentlemen at Patna by Mir Casim's orders.

Afterwards in the war with Suja ul Dowlah he was Foujdar of Sarkar Saran in which post he was extremely useful to the English army by the supplies of grain.....it is recommended that this petition should receive favourable consideration.

The correspondence in Vol. I mostly relates to settlement of taluqs with farmers of revenue at an enhanced rate of rent; to *taquari* advances to *ryots* to apply themselves to cultivation, etc.

Points from the Proceedings of Council of Revenue at Patna.

2nd September, 1773.—Arzee from Beni Ram, renter of Shahpore-Munnair—says Bhadoi crop totally destroyed by incessant rains, 10 out of 100 bighas of Kharif harvest saved; only hope remains of rubby harvest. Later another arzee to the same effect—says only a small quantity of *madua* remains, at the expense of which ryots want to cultivate poppy which he cannot permit.

N. B.—Shahpore-Munnair was a pergunnah forming part of the district of Havelly-Azimabad.

Arzi from Gholam Hamdany Khan, Aumil of Pergunnah Havelly-Bihar to the Chief Council at Patna—complaining of sudden inundation which swept away men, cattle and effects and destroyed cultivation.

Arzee from Assud-ullah, sezawal of Ghyaspore—owing to the rising of rivers, crop is under water.

Similar arzis from Aumils of Milky, Sunnot, and Ratty Gursund.

The Chief and Council, Patna, ask Mr. Palmer, Collector, Sarkar Rohtas, to allow Futte Narain Singh, who is much harrassed by guards placed over his person for balance of revenue, to come to Patna to represent his case.

Arzee from Mirza Zaffer, sezawal at Balagatch, saying he encouraged ryots and renters of Mow Karamnagar and other villages to cultivate lands; Bhadoi crop neglected; kharif and rubby harvests will be largely cultivated.

6th September, 1773.—To Mr. George Bright from Chief and Council at Patna—acknowledge receipt of a letter acquainting them of his having taken charge of Monghyr District from Mr. Bateman. The cultivation of Balagach being neglected they are sending Mirza Zaffer, sezawal, to act in concert with the Aumil.

N. B.—Balagatch was a pergunnah in the revenue district of Hazeepore.

9th September, 1773.—From Mr. Young, Darbhanga—Complains against the kotwal of Hajeepore and his people for beating and otherwise maltreating his servants.

An Arzee from Meer Gholam Jellany, the aumil of Hajepore—The Khansama of Mr. Young, the Zilladar of Tirhut, came here six ghurries after nightfall and made great disturbance in the bazaar. His servants took away Harry Thakoor, a responsible renter and made a cooly of him. The people prevented his disgrace. Mr. Young himself arrived on the 19th, and sent 10 or 15 sepoy, hurkaras and others for the aumil and ordered him to procure 30 coolis and he sent the kotwal prisoner. The aumil felt disgraced.

From the Chief and Council of Patna to Young—The seizure of Hurry Thakoor a Zemindar for the purposes of a cooly was the first cause of the trouble. They disapprove of his conduct in removing the kotwal from his station and sending him a prisoner to Patna, and rebuke him.

13th September, 1773.—From Fort William—They are asked to publish the advertisement that the Court of Directors want all persons wishing to execute the Company's affairs to send with applications the license they hold from the Company, to reside in India.

From Fort William—Mrs. Hay, Widow of Lt. Hay, desired to apply to the Board for passage to Europe, with proofs of her identification.

From Fort William—They are asked to send samples of gold and silver specie coined monthly in the mint at Patna.

All orders complied with by the Chief and Council. From the Collector of Darbhanga—informs that he delivered over charge of the Zila to Mr. Young.

From Mr. Young, Collector, Sarkar Tirhoot—received charge of the district; wants instructions for conducting collections; wants 2015 sonaut and 145 sicca rupees.

From Mr. Bateman, Monghyr, saying he made over charge of the district with papers, accounts etc. to George Bright.

From Mr. William Pye, Collector, Sarkar Rohtas—encloses 2 arzis, and settlement and kistbundy of pergunna Serris-Columba for the present year; (b) bill of charges for building a hospital and guard room at Rohtas; (c) reports great fall of rain accompanied by high wind destroying or damaging many houses.

Mr. Pye is asked by the Chief and Council to refer petty Zemindars to the renters of the district, and application of big renters to them, in case of complaint of damages sustained by them on account of the storm.

23rd September, 1773.—From Mr. Golding, Collector, Sircar Saran—sends treasury account, list of charges and collections for

Bhado; reports damage to Rubby Crops due to fall of hail and other accidents; recommends deduction of 4,000 rupees in the collection. Larger revenue never before paid to Government from Sircar Saran even in the most flourishing days of the Behar Province; remission of any future increase in revenue would be attended with no loss to Government as it would greatly contribute to the security of revenue, etc.

From Warren Hastings to Chief and Council—Collection of Gunges and Custom House to be under the direction of one person; direct them to collect $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on all goods imported and exported except grain on the importation of which they are to collect 5 p.c. but pay back $2\frac{1}{2}$ p. c. in case it be not consumed in the place but exported elsewhere.

Arzees from renters sustaining loss due to inundation by the rise of the water of the Poonpoo, the Son, and the Morhur, Duroha and other nullahs; pergunnah Musouri laid even with the ground, all swept away.

27th September, 1773.—From Warren Hastings—encloses copies of Regulations established in Bengal for conducting the business of revenue and administration of justice; form of patta given to farmers and instructions to Dewans.

N. B.—For the Regulations, *Land Revenue History of Bengal (1769-1787)* by Mr. Ramshotham pages 27ff. may be consulted.

Copies of Amilnamas to the farmers of Nadia sent.

30th September, 1773.—Arzi from Darga Kuly Khan, sezawal of Seris-Cotomba. Received letters from the gomastas of Raja Narayan Singh describing the disastrous effect of the flood, goods and chattels and houses of ryots washed away, no trace of Bhadoi crop; grains remaining rendered unfit by water, miseries of people know no bounds.

4th October, 1773.—Arzee from Syed Md. Fysel, Wakil of Ali Hussain Khan, brother of Ali Ibrahim Khan—The villages of Husenabad and Beninagar in pergunah Amerto (Amarthu) have no dependence or connection with the aumil, quotes instances of Brahmins oppressing ryots e.g. Deo Narayan, and Cheter Roy; requests them to write to the Zilladar of Sarkar Monghyr to make the Brahmins return the cattle which they plundered from his master.

The arzee with another arzee was sent to George Bright for enquiry.

Arzee from Shahbaz Beg, renter of Pergunah Gidhor—Complains that the Raja of Gidhor paid only one year's rent out of two years' rent due and owe him more than 6,000 rupees; request them to write to Captain Brooke to enforce payment of the Rajahs' balances.

4th October, 1773.—The arzee is sent to Captain Brooke who is requested to help in the matter of collecting the revenue.

7th October, 1773.—From Mr. Young—recommends the offer of Ram Lochan Ghose, a native of Hooghly and man of means and fair character, for the farming of the sarkar, to the Board, the Chief and Council pointed out that Ram Lochan Ghosh was in Mr. Young's employ and so precluded under the Regulations from being made a farmer of revenue.

4th October, 1773.—Mr. Bright complains that sepoy's under Captain Brooke commit disturbances in the mofussil.

11th October, 1773.—Arzee from Dargah Kuli Khan, sezawal of Sirris Cotomba. He never evaded payment of Government revenue, but tenants were in deplorable condition owing to flood, bereft of actual necessities of life and could not pay; he was encouraging them to cultivate Rubby crops.

His conduct was approved by the Council.

Arzee from Chowdhuries and Qanungoes of Shawpore Munair reporting total loss of rubby and partial loss of kharif harvest; desertion of Zemindars owing to ill treatment of the Aumil. Ordered that the aumil be removed and Zemindars put in charge of collection.

A letter from Mr. Young, dated the 4th October, 1773 expressing his disapproval of the settlement with Bindabund, as he behaved himself in a violent manner when he farmed the Nizamat lands and rendered himself obnoxious to every inhabitant of the country. "If he holds the lands again, universal desertion of the country will be its immediate consequence." The Board do not think it necessary to reply on any of the points on which under a pretended zeal for Company's interests he had taken the liberty of arraigning their conduct; ask him to give support and just assistance to the present renter; they send him a kistbundi of his districts.

From the Hon'ble Governor and Council to the Chief and Council, Patna—acknowledge receipt of letter informing of the death of Maharaja Shitab Roy; his son Raja Kallyan Singh appointed his successor in the office of Roy Royan for the province of Behar while Sadoo Ram and Khyali Ram are to act as naibs in the execution of his office.

Order communicated by the Chief and Council to the persons.

A letter from Mr. Golding, dated 5th October, 1773—According to their orders he delivered over to Mr. Pearce the charge of the business in Sarkar Saran with books and papers, he (Golding) exerts his utmost endeavours to ensure success of revenue.

A letter from Mr. Pearce, dated 14th October, 1773—Took over charge of Sarkar Saran from Mr. Golding, giving necessary pattas to Zemindars; shall attend to instructions regarding Sarkar Champaran.

Proceedings of the Provincial Council of Revenue.

18th October, 1773.—Received an arzee from Rajah Khealyram, renter of Sundeey Bulliah, representing that unless the bunds of Poonpoon be repaired the Nizamat lands and those of Hazoor Tahsil will suffer a great loss; requests the issue of perwana to the people of Hazoor Tahsil to bear a part of the costs estimated at Rs. 500 or 600 and Jagirdars may bear a proportion—Agreed that a Perwana be granted accordingly.

Received an arzee from Perthy Rout, Zemindar of Bissarah Pergunna complaining of the molestation of Chowdhury Musaheb Khan and requesting them to direct the aumil to collect the revenue agreeably to the produce. Ordered accordingly.

4th October, 1773.—From the Governor and Council, Fort William—Sending an advertisement preventing Europeans from going up into Shuja Dowlah's country.

21st October, 1773.—Reports the death of Muneer ul Dowlah to the Hon'ble the Council of Revenue and encloses a list of jagirs he held.

D. RECORDS IN THE OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE AT PATNA.

The records were inspected in March, 1931. They are Judicial Records. They are kept in bound volumes which are now 250 in number but in most cases the binding has got loose, the leaves have been detached and many of them strayed so far that it is very difficult to trace them. Pages of one volume have got mixed up with those of other volumes of widely separated dates such as 1811 and 1842. It seems that at one time the volumes were numbered and catalogued, but at present there is no catalogue forthcoming. Many of the covers have decomposed and volume numbers effaced; and most of the volumes are either mouldering or eaten away by white-ants. Some samples are given.

Volume no. 100.—Letters received by the Magistrate of the City of Patna from 10th January, 1791 to 30th December, 1791.

From J. Fombelle (Nizamat Adalat) to G. F. Grand, Magistrate of the City of Patna, dated the 10th January, 1791. Sends a copy of the Regulations passed by the Governor General in Council on 3rd December, 1790 for the administration of Justice in the Fouzdary or Criminal Courts in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

Another volume containing letters received by the Magistrate of the City of Patna from 2nd January, 1792 to 17th November, 1792.

There is a petition in French made by Mr. A. C. Gika to H. Douglas, Judge and Magistrate of Patna, dated 9th November, 1792, complaining against one Mr. Burke who insulted him previously with impunity and now did not leave him in peace, etc.

Volume no. 221.—From 12th February, 1793 to 17th June, 1793. Letters received by the Magistrate of Patna.

From J. Neave, Magistrate, Tirhoot to H. Douglas, Magistrate of Patna, dated 17th June 1793. "Dukary Lal, an inhabitant of Patna, having been accused of theft, I request you will cause him to be delivered to the Bearer, who will point out the particular parish he resides in."

4th May, 1793.—From Mat. Macnamara, Lt. to Cap. Fawcett, Major of Brigade, intimating that Prisoner Deen Mahomed committed the robbery.

CHAPTER II.

Record Room of the Collector of Shahabad.

In his *Selections from the Correspondence of the Revenue Chief of Bihar from 1781—1786* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. F. W. James has given an account of the records at Arrah, their incomplete and fragmentary character (as some portions have been irrecoverably lost), and their decayed condition. He says "The volume is entitled selections from the records, but practically nothing has been omitted except those formal covering letters of which the substance is missing". A perusal of the *Selections* will give the reader an idea of the nature of the contents of the records. Herein I have given the substance of a few letters (for the period 1781—1786) which do not appear in the *Selections*, or which are merely supplementary. As has been noted in the *Selections* there are considerable lacunae, e.g. Vol. I begins from 26th March, 1781 and ends with 21st September, 1781, Vol. II begins from 21st February, 1782 and ends with 4th January, 1783 and so on. All the important letters in the Volumes up to 1787 are to be found in the *Selections*. Accordingly I am giving the substance of a few important letters between 1788 and 1800. There are 18 bound volumes of letters issued, and 25 of letters received between 1781 and 1801.

Letters Issued.

28th March, 1781.—To Mr. Edward Hay, Secretary to the Governor-General in Council from Mr. Maxwell, Patna. In pursuance of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors' requisition he submits a list of deaths several subordinates at Patna from the 5th June, 1780 to the 28th March, 1781.

21st April, 1781.—To William Campbell, Agent for the opium contractor from Mr. Maxwell, the Chief of the Factory at Patna. Transmits to him a copy of letter addressed to him by William Walker, one of the Company's Inspectors of opium; desires him to import opium into the Company's *godowns* and not into private *godowns*.

20th May, 1781.—To David Anderson, Esq., President and members of the Committee of Revenue, from Mr. Maxwell, Patna. First part of the letter corresponds to Letter no. 9 on page 69 of James' *Selections from the correspondence of the Revenue Chief of Behar*, regarding Raja Narayan Singh.

Also forwards an account signed by the Canoonges of Behar of the ultumgha of Shah Fakeer Monadeen who has had no possession of that part of the ultumgha which he claims since 1173 and which

has always formed part of the Jumma of Haveli Behar to the present time. In his opinion it ought not to be restored.

30th May, 1781.—To David Anderson, President, etc. from Mr. Maxwell. Acknowledges receipt of his letter of the 23rd inst., enclosing a bill of exchange for Rs. 30,000 drawn by Mr. Berner, the Danish Chief.

16th June, 1781.—To David Anderson, etc., from Mr. Maxwell. The Renter of Narhat Samoy has represented to him that the wakil of Raja Akbal Ali Khan had gone to Calcutta to complain; there is a considerable balance due from the Raja on account of wasilat from the present year.

10th July, 1781.—To David Anderson, etc., from Mr. Maxwell. Acknowledges receipt of a letter enclosing extract of a memorial presented to Governor-General by Dina Nath Upadhyaya, Vakeel of the Raja of Nepaul. Abdullah Beg who lives in Patna represents to me that he and his family held possession of Pergunnah Colhatt for the 30 years as Jaigir; to prove his right he produces a sunnud on copper from the Raja of Mackwanpore and several sunnuds from the Nazims of the Soubah. On a former occasion when the Raja of Nepaul wanted forcibly to deprive Abdullah Beg of his jaigir Mr. Rumbold, the then Chief of Patna, prevented the Raja from unjustly dispossessing Abdullah Beg.

22nd August, 1781.—To the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Esq., Governor-General and Council, Fort William—from J. L. Ross, Actg. Chief—informs him of Major Hardy's taking possession of the Dutch Factory (answers exactly to letter no. 19 on pages 76-77 of James' *Selections*, but the date is different).

4th January, 1788.—From the Collector of Arrah to Sir John Shore, President and Members of the Board of Revenue—inform them that decrees passed in favour of Ahmad Ally Khan by the Judge of Sarcar Saran amounting to Rs. 14,987-14-6 are sent to Mr. Montgomery for favour of carrying it to the credit of Ahmad Ally Khan on account of his balance of last year in Chainpore and Sasseram.

13th January, 1788.—Mortgages on the malikana and nankar villages of Raja Beekramajeet Singh and Munshi Ram Dyal; recommends sale of the villages. Village Mussourie alienated from the Jumma of Bhojpur ought to be attached.

4th June, 1788.—Transmits to the Board of Revenue the result of investigation respecting different sorts of specie in circulation throughout his division pointing out their original weights and the loss they have sustained.

Arzee of Bastee Ram, dated the 12th Asarh, 1195 (1788 A.D.), repudiating as false the charge brought against him by Raja Beekarmajeet Singh of having taken a thousand rupees in 1194 from the Revenue paid by him to Government by way of Nazerana from him. He had served the Company honestly for 17 years. Arzee of Dial Singh, Nazim of the whole of the subah of Behar, repudiating a similar charge brought against him by Raja Beekarmajeet Singh, (same date).

12th July, 1788.—Arzee of Cashenaut representing that Raja Beekramajeet's allegation of having deposited with him Rs. 28,000-4-0 in 1189 is false; the fact that the Raja did not claim it for 7 years and produce any receipt shows his villainy.

31st October, 1788.—Sends accounts of Mofussil Jama Wasil Bauky with Jama Khurch of year 1195 in English and Persian; apologises for delay due not to neglect but to want of leisure; explains his disagreeable predicament brought about by the refractoriness of the people of Soumenpore and machinations of the Rajah; slightest contempt of the mandates of Government should be published with expeditious severity.

6th December, 1788.—Extract of letter from the Collector of Shahabad (Mr. Brooke)—Himun Tewary is still in confinement and will remain so till he pays the balance due from that village..... In my former letter I remarked—"the eyes of all Shahabad are on this village and the opinion which will be formed of the imbecility or energy of my authority throughout this district will be determined by your resolution.".....the ryots of this part of the country are by no means to be considered in the same light as those of Bengal. The very reverse is notorious. There is not a man who is not possessed of his matchlock and *Tulwar* and there are many villages chiefly composed of old sepoys. If the officers of Government be not supported in their just claims by Government I see nothing but anarchy and confusion.

27th January, 1789.—To the Rt. Hon'ble Charles Earl Cornwallis, Governor-General and Council, Fort William—Requests speedy instructions in what manner he should determine cases of slavery, and to be supplied with Regulations on this head.

29th October, 1789.—Numerous and vexatious exactions of the Sayer though petty in their amount are highly greivous to individuals and detrimental to internal communication of the country; its immediate abolition would be a measure of the most beneficial importance; such duties defined with accuracy and assessed on well selected articles would yield an increasing revenue.

29th January, 1790.—Pending further orders he suspends resumption of 29 villages granted to Babu Sannata Singh and

Jagarnot Singh (the malikana sunud of which has been declared invalid) on receipt of arzees from Meer Abdul Hye who bought 4 years ago nine assully villages being part of the Malikana lands of the Babus in Pergunnah Saseram; also says that he did much for improving his estate, trades and manufactures, etc., made boats for convenience of travellers and for English troops etc.

6th April, 1791.—To John Herbert Harrington, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue—transmits to him an account of the collection of *Chittiyawun* up to Fussily year 1196. "It appears to me to have been an undue exaction originating in the rapacity of farmers." Another abwab was *Birkhastana*. Sums relinquished by Government thankfully received by Imadars.

27th May, 1791.—From W. A. Brooke, Collector to the Hon'ble Charles Stuart, President and Members of the Board of Revenue—The aumil of Chainpore informs him that Brijlal Singh and Seeta Ram, two Hill Zemindars, have forcibly dispossessed Babu Cullender Singh and Sarubjeet Singh of Talooq Burkundea. If necessary to overcome their refractoriness he will apply to Mr. Duncan at Benares for military force.

7th June, 1791.—Arrived at Chainpore on 2nd June. Brijlal attended upon him and Seeta Ram would do tomorrow. Sejawanlal, a principal talookdar of Chainpore, is the disturber of peace.

4th January, 1792.—To William Cowper, President and Members of the Board of Revenue—Recommends the fine realised for violation of Regulation publishing the abolition of sayer duties be employed in constructing a bridge over the Bannas Nullah, a rapid stream crossing the high road between Dinapore and Buxar, which would tend to increase commerce in the district, facilitate travelling etc.

14th January, 1792.—He proceeded to a local inspection of several villages; miserable condition of pergunnah Chainpore; severity of the draught has been more prevalent here than in any other part of the district, consequences more alarming.

14th April, 1792.—To Edward Hay, Secretary to Government from Mr. Brooke, Collector. Acknowledges receipt of a letter intimating that the mother of Ragoji Bhonsla proceeds with her son on a pilgrimage to Gaya; mark of respect and attention paid to the family, a Moonshi and Nazir accompanied her; requests reimbursement of expenses for supplying provisions etc. at his own cost; Mr. Welland and himself were presented with chawls and muslins when taking leave of the Rany; agreeably to enclosure no. 2 the amount has been carried to the account of Government.

12th May, 1792.—There are nearly 500 villages containing about a lac and 20 thousand bighas of land lying waste overgrown

with jungles unleased ; should be brought into cultivation ; to do it through proprietors is impracticable owing to their distress and poverty, he will suggest means after he prepares a detailed account of them.

5th June, 1792.—Breaking out of a violent fire on the 4th noon, in the town of Arrah, which was totally ruined; scene of distress indescribable ; many head of cattle and seven lives lost, scarcely a vestige of property saved, great quantity of grain consumed ; solicits relief from Government.

20th October, 1792.—To Captain Hutchinson, Regulating officer of the Invalid Establishments, Bhagalpur—If Government seek to provide for the invalids of this district (from which the army draws annually a considerable supply of recruits) in places contiguous to their family residence he will prepare *Thanas* being established there.

5th March, 1793.—Regarding progress made in the distribution of Puttas, which arises more in the disinclination of the ryots to receive them than in the landlords to grant them.

10th January, 1794.—To J. L. Chawvet, Esq., Judge of the Dewanny Adalat, Shahabad.—Doman, an abkar who was confined for a balance of his engagements of last year 1200 Fussily was released since his security, named Doman paid the amount, but as the latter complained against the former to recover the loss, the Collector sends Doman to the Judge to be confined until he answered to the complaint.

20th January, 1794.—Recommends that a small sum arising from the fund established for charitable uses by the death of Rozeenadars be spent in building bridges and drains on the road from Calwar Ghat to Buxar begun and finished by Mr. W. A. Brooke.

13th March, 1794.—The heir to the inheritance to Bhoop Narain Singh is Saibzada Singh, Omrao Singh being dead. In case the adoption of Issery Pershad be found invalid he appears to be the person on whom the estate must devolve. Violent disposition of Saibzada Singh can scarcely be interpreted into total incapacity and madness.

20th July, 1795.—To William Roxburgh, Superintendent of the Botanical Garden—Acknowledges receipt of two parcels of Teak seed which he has distributed through the pergunnahs of his district, particularly in Rohtas, Sasaram and Chainpore, which lying among hills will prove best adapted for their growth.

7th September, 1795.—To Captain Hutchinson, Superintendent of Native Invalid Tannahs—informs him of his inability to establish some Tannas he mentions on the road to Buxar as almost the whole tract is in state of cultivation.

20th June, 1796.—Tehsildary Establishment cannot be dispensed with, it was created for the convenience of petty proprietors.

1st October, 1796.—He (Collector) resides and has his cutchery at Sasaram at 32 cos from the Judge, he being at Culwar (Koilar).

17th June, 1797.—In his opinion Patwaris should be emancipated from the authority of the proprietors. None of the Regulations apply to Patwaris in this district. They receive one seer in the maund from the Ryot's share of the produce, and one pie in the rupee from the ryot where the rent is paid in money ; from the proprietors they get no fee nor salary.

17th December, 1797.—To Major Cunningham—Informs him that the Tehsildar of Bhojepore will wait on him to measure lands for an encampment.

18th December, 1797.—To the Board of Revenue—Informs that no proper place can be found in this district for cavalry cantonments.

28th May, 1798.—If the land demoninated Gang—per *amad* be declared by an express regulation the immediate property of Government, disputes would cease; it will prove equitable equivalent for the loss from ravages of the river.

25th July, 1798.—Regarding appropriation of waste lands ; if forests and waste lands be regarded as exclusive property of Government, hill bamboos and stone and lime quarries might afford considerable revenue.

15th May, 1799.—Informs the Board that a fire broke out on the 9th May at 1 P.M. which totally consumed the cutchery, Bungalow, record office, Treasury and the habitations erected for the sekundy corps in about 25 minutes. Almost all the public records as well as the Treasure chest were saved though at the expense of a considerable part of his private property.

20th November, 1799.—Acknowledges receipt of a letter requiring a statement of the lands of Raja Beekramajeet Singh in pergunnahs Arrah and Dumraon directing him to allot further portion of the estate as may be sold for recovery of amount adjudged against the proprietor; it is difficult to get the necessary information from his Patwaris.

12th May, 1800.—Office of Sezwal, duty unpleasant ; " he is considered by the defaulter and his ryots as an intruder. "

Letters Received.

Minute of Council the 11th July, 1782.—The Board deeming it necessary to prevent travellers passing through the country

16th October, 1790.—Applications of Kunwar Mohabut Singh, Kunwar Shitab Singh and Kunwar Sheo Singh, grandsons of Maharaj Mohukum Singh praying for restoration of jaagir.

28th September, 1791.—Governor General in Council directs him to conclude the settlement of Tuppah Doocho Soohoe with Babu Abdhoot Singh.

Copy of letter from Revenue Department to John Rawlins, Acting Secretary to Board of Revenue dated 10th February, 1792. Sends a copy of representation from Cauzi-ul-Cozaut to be laid before the Board; Governor General in Council directs instruction to several collectors to secure Cauzis regularly furnished with Sanads by Cauzi-ul-Cozaut in the execution of his duties, Zemindars to acknowledge them.

31st October, 1792.—Extract of proceedings on application of Abdhoot Singh to hold Tuppah Doocho Soohoe as rent-free and certain other lands as Mokurery Istemrari. Tuppah Doocho Soohoe to be held rent-free subject to payment of revenue now assessed on them if Lakhiraj right be not substantiated; his claim to hold certain lands as Istemrari is inadmissible.

1st December, 1792.—Application of Father Ronald de Sangalin, a missionary, to Governor General for protection against the persecutions of the Raja of Bettiah, sent to J. Lumsden, Collector of Saran, on the 4th January, 1793 for enquiry and report.

11th January, 1793.—Extract of a letter from Governor General in Council—Regarding rates at which landholders are to credit for any payments which they may make in rupees, the Collector to adhere to existing Regulations.

February, 1793.—Extract of a letter from Revenue Department to John Rawlins, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue asking him to issue orders to Collectors to treat with Nawab Vizier's minister Nawab Hossein Reza Khan as to the great Roy proceeding to Calcutta.

1793.—Resolution for regulating the distribution of the portion of six months Batta granted to the Army that year.

—From the Board of Revenue to Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General in Council—Extract of letter—From the Board by Mr. Lumsden that the Jumma of Saran by the late Collector is considerably less than it has yielded if assessed according to the settlement asks if the settlement should be altered.

—Extract of letter from Governor General in Council—Found for suspecting that Mr. Montgo, Collector of Saran, has been guilty of gross

CHAPTER III.

Record Room of the Collector of Saran.

The English correspondence in this record Room between 1779 and 1800 is contained in 45 volumes—viz., (A) Board of Revenue correspondence from 1779 to 1800, 30 vols., (B) Circular Letters received from the Board of Revenue, 3 vols., and (C) Criminal Correspondence from 1791 to 1800, 12 volumes. It seems that originally the volumes were arranged and numbered but now there does not appear to be any system in the number of the volumes. Many of them are worm eaten and are in a decaying condition. The title pages are wanting, and the pages are not numbered. In some of the volumes containing letters issued are also found letters received.

NATURE OF CONTENTS.

Letters Received.

From the Committee of Revenue or Board of Revenue unless otherwise mentioned.

5th May 1780.—To Charles Graeme, Collector of Sarkar Saran—about a dispute between the Zemindar of Arrah under Patna and Zemindar of Manjhi under Sarkar Saran concerning their right to an island in the Ganges which divides the two Zemindaris.

Notice to Zemindars who withheld payment of revenue on the ground of their pretensions to Moshaira which allowance was resumed on the 4th May, 1780 that their lands would be sold to make good the balance.

15th December, 1780.—The Board think that the whole of the district under his superintendence and particularly Sarkar Champaran might bear a considerable augmentation of revenue; the renter of this district being the Dewan of the Collectorship, he is divested of the office of Dewan, the two offices being incompatible.

23rd October, 1787.—To A. Montgomerie, Collector of Saran.—Direct him to propose specific rules for the establishment of Qanungoes in the district; transmits him extract of Mr. Paterson's report on the state of Canoongoe's office.

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council dated 22nd October, 1790—approving of the establishment of Tehsildars proposed by the Collector of Saran; direct him that the heirs of the late Rajah Jogulkishore, and Sree Kishen Singh and Abadhoot Singh be respectively restored to possession (of district of Majhowah and Simroan to the former, and Mehsi and Babra to the latter), and the Decennial Settlement to be concluded with them according to the General Regulations.

16th October, 1790.—Applications of Kunwar Mohabut Singh, Kunwar Shitaut Singh and Kunwar Sheo Singh, grandsons of Maharaj Mohukum Singh praying for restoration of jaagir.

28th September, 1791.—Governor General in Council directs him to conclude the settlement of Tuppah Dooho Soohoe with Babu Abdhoot Singh.

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11th February, 1793.—Extract of a letter from Revenue Department to John Rawlins, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue—asking him to issue orders to Collectors to treat with respect the Nawab Vizier's minister Nawab Hossein Reza Khan and Rajah Tikeat Roy proceeding to Calcutta.

17th May, 1793.—Resolution for regulating the distribution of additional Donation of six months Batta granted to the Army that served in the late war.

22nd May, 1793.—From the Board of Revenue to Marquis Cornwallis, Governor General in Council—Extract of letter—From information communicated by Mr. Lumsden that the Jumma assessed on Sarkar Champaran by the late Collector is considerably below what it ought to have yielded if assessed according to the principles of Decennial Settlement asks if the settlement should be revised.

31st May, 1793.—Extract of letter from Governor General in Council. Although there is ground for suspecting that Mr. Montgomerie, the late Collector of Saran, has been guilty of gross

negligence and collusion in making settlement of Champaran, yet annulment would be breach of public faith. Jugmohan not be employed in Company's service.

28th June, 1793.—Proposed sale of lands of Srikishēn Singh and Abdhoot Singh for discharge of arrears due from them.

5th July, 1793.—To J. Lumsden, Actg. Collector of Saran—direct him to re-instate Jug Mohan in the farm held by him of Raja Birkishore Sing.

30th August, 1793.—From Fort William to William Cowper—ask him to annul forthwith all farms held by Jugmohan Mukherjee in the Collectorship of Saran; as he was the private servant and dependant of Mr. Montgomery, late Collector of Saran, all engagements are null and void under 28th article of the Regulations of 8th June 1787.

22nd November and 13th December, 1793.—Governor General in Council having generally rejected applications of Europeans to hold lands for the cultivation of indigo, applications of Messrs Ivory and Blake cannot be recommended. They may hold a quantity of land for indigo works with the consent of proprietors. They do not recommend the application to Governor General.

31st January, 1794.—To F. Hawkins, Collector of Saran—His dispossession of Raja Harkumar Dutt from Jumura irregular; ask him to restore possession, leaving Raja Birkishore Sing to seek his remedy against Raja Hara Dutt in the Dewanny Adalawt.

4th March, 1794.—Copy of proceedings held by Collector of Saran on claims to pensions exceeding Rs. 50; Collector authorised to pay the pensions.

12th June, 1794.—Remind him of directions contained in a letter from Governor General in Council of 12th August, 1793 and ask him to discharge all the various salaries and Establishments in gold as far as practicable.

19th September, 1794.—To F. Hawkins, Collector of Saran—ask him to furnish further information showing cause and grounds of Mr. Ryly's levy of increase on the estate of Raja Har Coomar Dutt Sing in 1191 Fasli.

15th November, and 23rd December, 1794.—Assesment of Police Tax; amount required for the support of Police for current year; confirmed by the Board.

19th December, 1794.—Minute of Council in the military Department—Republication of Paras. 40 and 41 of the Invalid orders issued 1st April, 1793.

16th March, 1795.—To William Cowper, President and Members of Board of Revenue from Revenue Department.

Asking them to order the Collector of Saran to transmit to Harkumar Dutt Sing (also written Sein) Zemindar, a written notification similar to that directed to be sent to Bir Kishore Singh, Abdhoot Sing and Srikishen Sing for confirming the settlement without further enquiry.

18th April and 5th August, 1795.—Communicating that Abdhoot Singh, Zemindar of Sarkar Champaran, is not styled a Rajah; directing him to prohibit him from assuming any longer the title of Rajah.

5th June, 1795.—Continuance of pension of Rs. 315 per annum to Mahomet Ally and Akbar Ally, under the Regulations.

28th August, 1795.—Enquiry into authority of Mr. Chapman's erection of indigo works in Pergunnah Cusmar.

13th October, 1795.—As 100 Sonaut rupees make 95-11-1 Sicca rupees, the pay to the Sebundis is to be issued accordingly.

16th October, 1795.—No necessity of building barracks for the Sebundy Corps who are to furnish themselves with necessary accommodation.

14th December, 1795.—Extract of a letter from the Superintendent of the Stud requesting issue of a circular letter to Collectors of Saran, Shahabad and Benares explaining to breeders of horses the liberality of terms in his advertisement.

18th March, 1796.—Want statement of lands appropriated to the maintenance of Invalid sepoys under 43rd Regulation of 1793 and names of proprietors.

22nd April, 1796.—Discharge of Armed Establishments for which Sebundy Corps to be substituted.

6th September, 1796.—To Mr. Hawkins, Collector of Saran, from Revenue Board—sends accompanying Blank Oath, directs him to wait on Sir Robert Chambers at Monghyr for taking oath.

30th September, 1796.—Petition of Anand Chand Mukherjee, Joint proprietor of Moujah Sangrampore; directing the Collector to pay several proprietors their malikana according to respective shares.

Petition of Raj Rajeshwar Dutt Sen (Sing?) malik Zilah Hurryharpore, Ryepore etc. to the Hon'ble Sir John Shore, Baronet, Governor-General complaining of the artifices of Jugmohan. Mokhtar of Mr. Montgomery, who got the Cabooliyat granted in the name of Beerkishore; asks for redress.

6th December, 1796.—Incursions of Tag Bahadur Sahaw.

14th April, 1797.—To C. Fordyce, Collector, Saran—Ask him to release from confinement Mirza Mowlan, a Tahsildar guilty of embezzlement and proscribing further employment.

August, 1797.—Approve of his proposed division of the Zemindary of Shambhoo Dutt Sawhy and Bhopaul Sawhy.

Extract of a general letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated the 9th of May, 1797—regarding compilation by the Company's Historiographer of a general history of British Affairs in the East Indies and wanting information.

9th February, 1798.—To T. L. N. Strut, Collector, Sarcar Saran, from the Board of Revenue,—The Board approve of the adjustment made by him with the purchaser of the lands of Raja (Sri) Kishen Singh.

23rd February, 1798.—Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue in regard to want of progress in the preparation of Quinquennial registers ascribable either to repugnance of landholders to deliver in papers and accounts or to insufficient establishment; suggestion of means to remedy the defects.

2nd March, 1798.—Extract of a letter from the Vice-President in Council—Reasons assigned by Collectors for delay in preparing the registers are inadmissible; Sec. 25 of Reg. 48, 1793 should have been applied to landholders refusing to supply the information required; extra Establishment unnecessary, future neglect of this duty would be considered a disqualification for the office. The Board directed the Collectors to furnish a monthly report upon the progress made in the formation of the Register.

Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated the 2nd March, 1798 in respect of intoxicating drugs. Tax on drugs, though felt severely by vendors, will diminish consumption which will be beneficial to the public; sale of violent drugs which may produce temporary insanity should be totally prohibited; he should submit a regulation for establishing duty; levy of duty on retail sale of opium inadvisable; tobacco should not be made liable to tax, duty to be levied on toddy by means of licences.

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council dated the 23rd March, 1798—Cultivation of potatoes to be encouraged by gratis supply of seed to Collectors of districts not unfavourable to their production.

4th May, 1798.—To Mr. Strut from the Wards Department of the Board of Revenue—inform him that in case of his being satisfied with the representation of the manager of Chatter Dhari Sauhy he should call upon Birkishore Singh to relinquish the lands

and account for the produce; in the event of his refusal he should institute a suit on behalf of the minor for the recovery of the land.

22nd May, 1798.—Mr. Strut fined Rs. 100 by the Board for neglect in supplying in time information respecting the sale of intoxicating drugs.

24th May, 1798.—Regarding Lands resumed for the support of the Police.

2nd July, 1798.—Ask him to recall any perwana if issued to Raja Harcoomar Dutt Sing requiring him to furnish the accounts of gross produce and measurement of his estate, being at variance with the repeated orders of the Board.

18th July, 1798.—Ask Mr. Strut to furnish the following information—

- (1) Do Bazars and Hauts that existed prior to the abolition of the sayer still exist and continue to be frequented?
- (2) Any new Bazars and Hauts established?
- (3) Have they improved or declined? Cause of decay?

To report if the abolition of sayer duties has tended to lessen the price of the necessaries of life.

Extract of a letter from the Governor-General in Council dated the 23rd November, 1798—No individual can alienate or transfer land paying revenue to Government without its due proportion of the Public assessment (vide Sec. 10 3rd clause Re. I 1793, Ser. 62 Reg. 8, 1793, Reg. 25, 1793). For security of Public Revenue irregular transfers are to be declared void, or Sec. 25 Reg. 25 of 1793 to be applied.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Rt. Hon'ble Governor-General in Council in the Political Department under date 24th December, 1798. Board of Revenue to direct the Collector of Benares and Collector of Behar to purchase immediately and send up to the Fort of Allahabad such quantities of fresh grain fit for store as desired by the Resident at Lucknow.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government dated the 12th June, 1799—Appointment of Tehsildars for collection of revenue payable by Proprietors and farmers of considerable Estates or Farms whatever their distance from Collector's residence or proprietors or farmers of smaller estates and farms in the vicinity of Collector's residence unnecessary; Board to revise Tehsildari Establishment.

Extract from the Board's resolution dated 28th January, 1800—regarding appointment of village Putwarries.

11th March, 1800.—To Mr. Strut—Ask him to call upon proprietors of exempted lands to produce the title deeds under which they hold the lands.

23rd September, 1800.—Petition of Rajah Ganga Prasad Singh, Rajekumar Babu Doost Dewan Singh, sons of the late Rajah Srikishen Singh, Zemindar of Sarcar Champaran—requesting the Board to direct the Collector to give them an adjusted wasil Bankee from the commencement of 1205 to the end of 1207: they are ready to pay whatever may be due to Government. In 1205 they were compelled to sell by private sale 33 Mouzas which were purchased by Dewan Krishna Nund Roy and other officers of the Collector and some amlahs of the judge at a much lower jumma without their knowledge.

14th November, 1800.—From Board of Revenue to Mr. Strut, Collector of Zila Saran—The Board consider the present objections of Moolchand in respect of the settlement of mouzahi Tilpat concluded in perpetuity with Fyz Ali altogether inadmissible.

15th November, 1800.—From the Accountant-General's office to Collector of Zila Saran asking him to get prepared abstract account of settlements for each year from 1197 to 1205 and details for 1206 Fussily.

Letters Issued.

(To the Board of Revenue unless otherwise mentioned.)

28th February, 1788.—Transmits an account of different species of rupees circulating throughout his district with the usual bazar rates and batla on each.

9th March, 1788.—Information regarding the present state of grain in these districts, particularising what is conceived to be in store of the produce of past years and current year, prospects of the crop of the present season, and price. No portion of past year's produce in store, quantity expected for exportation during the remaining 6 months cannot exceed one lakh. Comparative statement of price enclosed.

12th March, 1788.—To J. Duncan, Resident at Benares—acknowledges receipt of a letter enclosing copy of petition from Zemindars of Gopaulpore Nagar complaining that Zemindar of Manjhi exacts to their prejudice certain duties on good passing by the Gogra river; informs that Government orders prohibiting all Rahadari duties duly carried out; to remove all causes of future complaints ordered his own people to be stationed at the Dooman Gur.

To George Charles Meyer, Acting Préparér of Reports to the Revenue Department—About standard of weights and measures.

31st May, 1788.—Dispute between Raja Birkishore Singh and Raja Sri Kishen Singh; gives his opinion on the increase proposed to be put upon the district of Champaran; encloses a plan of settlement; impossibility of forming a general rate of assessment.

20th March, 1790.—To E. E. Pote, Commercial Resident at Patna.—Informs him that he cannot comply with his request to deliver Moolchand to his Jemadar at Patna.

30th January, 1790.—To W. A. Brooke, Collector, Shahabad.—informs his inability to ask Malik in possession of Hurjee Chupra Diarah to pay his Malguzari into the Shahabad Treasury without particular orders from the Board, as the Diarah had been annexed to Collectorship of Saran for a long time past.

6th April, 1790.—To W. A. Brooke, Collector, Shahabad—According to Resolution of Governor-General in Council authorising annexation of the Deara Hurjee Chapra to Shahabad Collectorship, forwards a perwana to Moolchand, Zemindar of the place, to attend to his orders.

13th April, 1790.—To the Hon'ble Charles Stuart—About discontinuance of aumilnama fees from Zemindars and Renters.

15th April, 1790.—To J. Duncan Resident at Benares—Informs him that there is no indigo cultivation carried on in any part of the district. Translation of an Arzee from Rajah Tatty Saw, Zemindar of Housseypore, entreating permission to return to his former habitation in Housseypore and praying for a grant of a small fixed salary for the maintenance of himself and his family.

16th June, 1790.—Informs that there are no lands within these districts that can be called the immediate property of the Company unless the Board be inclined to consider the property of Tutty Saw in the district of Housseypore, and Raja Ajeet Mall in pergunnah Chowbara under that discription.

Price current of articles imported to and exported from the Sarkar Saran Collectorship, dated the 12th January, 1790.

Price of grain from the 16th January to 1st February, 1790 in Sarcar Saran and Sarcar Champaran.

10th April, 1791.—From Mr. Montgomerie, Collector of Zila Saran to the Hon'ble Charles Stuart, President and members of the Board of Revenue—Informs that for forming the Decennial Settlement of Sarkar Champaran he went to Sagauli and concluded a nine years' *bandobast* for the whole district. Beer Kishore Singh, the son of Jugal Kishore Singh, has taken charge of Pergunnahs, Majhowa and Simroma (Simraon), after the separation of Taluk Sangrampore, the Tuppas of Ramnagar, Jamouli, Kismet Chusgownah proving to be the hereditary estate of Raja Harcoomar

Dutt Singh, Rambux Singh and Ummade Singh respectively without objection excepting in the instance of Tuppa Doohosoohe the Nankar of Abdhoot Singh in Pergunnah Majhowa, respecting which he refused to enter into engagement unless the Tuppa be included as a part; objections of and obstacles offered by Srikishun Singh and Abdhoot Singh to engage for Mehshi and Babra (and their claims to manage the whole of the district of Champaran) which they were ultimately prevailed upon to engage for; Harcoomar Dutt Singh adjudged proprietor of Ramnagar, Jamouli and Chusgownah.¹

Arzee from Raja Srikishen Singh and Abdhoot Singh received on the 20th December, 1790; another arzee received on the 27th December claiming that they are the real and sole proprietors of the whole of Sarkar Champaran and cannot therefore accept offers for Mehshi and Babra which amount to more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the district. Invalidity of the claim of Beerkishore Singh, son of Raja Jugal-kishore Singh, to the whole district of Sarkar Champaran; similar claim of Srikishen Singh—a genealogical table to substantiate their claims against Beerkishore. They wonder why Majhowa and Simroan have not been mentioned.

Mr. Montgomerie's answer to the foregoing petitions dated the 28th December and the 11th January, 1791.—

“ Your refusal to give in your Cabooliats for Mehshi and Babra is a direct opposition to the orders of Government,” advises them to engage for the two pergunnas and afterwards prefer their claim.

Translation of an arzee from Bir Kishore Singh—Raja Dhoorup Singh gave the whole district to the petitioner's father the late Raja Jugal Kishore Singh who was dubbed the Raja of Champaran, who was confirmed in the Rajaship and Zemindary by Nawab Qasim Ali Khan. He remained in possession for a year and a half after the Company's Dewany, but for some misdemeanour secluded for some years from the Company's provinces. The Council of Patna gave him Majhowa and Simraon for his maintenance and ordered that Mehshi and Babra should remain *Khas* as before. He has given agreements for settlement of Majhowa and Simraon and prays to be put in possession of Mehshi and Babra.

20th June, also 6th September, 1791.—Informs that the division of the Zemindary took place in 1179 Fusily and Tappa Doohosoohe has been held by Abdhoot Singh since the commencement of the year 1174, and continued in possession till the settlement of the present year, 1198.

[1] Beerkishore Singh belonged the Bettiah Raja's family; Srikishun Singh became the founder of the Sheohar family, Abdhoot Singh of Madhuban family, and Harcoomar Dutt of the Ramnagar family.

17th July, 1791.—To J. Duncan, Benares—Sends him a list of articles of importation from the countries under the Nepaul Government, and a similar detail of exports.

20th July, 1791.—Duties of Qannungoes.

20th July, 1791.—Abolition of the privilege of landholders of keeping ferries.

5th October, 1791.—To Mr. Cockerell, Post Master General—asks him about postage to be charged on letters from Burragong, 20 coss from Chupra.

25th October, 1791.—To Captain E. Lambert, Commanding at Burragong—requests him that in case Tuttee Saw evading the pursuit of Vizier's troops take refuge in Company's dominions to seize and keep him in close confinement till further orders.

24th November, 1791.—Tahsildar of Houseepore taking charge of several farms of absconded renters.

11th January, 1792.—An account of the average price of all kinds of grain in the district of Sarkar Saran from the 1st to the 31st December, 1791.

Copy of a letter from J. Duncan, Benares, dated the 17th June, 1791 to A. Montgomerie, Collector of Saran, informing him that he was effecting a Treaty of Commerce between the Hon'ble Company and the Government of Nepaul and requesting him to furnish information regarding (1) Imports from the countries under Nepaul Government, (2) similar detail of exports, (3) duties collected by both Governments, (4) convenient station in Nepaul for merchants to pay duty on exports from Company's dominions, (5) grievances in Nepaul which our traders wish to be remedied, etc.

13th September, 1793.—To William Cowper, President and members of the Board of Revenue from the Collector of Sarkar Saran—Acknowledges receipt of Board's letter containing orders of Governor-General in Council abolishing offices of Sudder Canoongoes of Bengal and Behar, and discontinuing their establishments from 1st of May last.

26th September, 1793.—Submits a 'translate' of a petition from Raja Beerkishore Singh representing that in the Fussily year 1198 the Collector settled with him for Pergs. Majhowa and Simroan including Tuppa Dooho Sooho, but this Tuppa was later on adjudged as Nanker to Abdhoot Singh and requests its re-annexation to his Zemindary or adequate deduction from his jumma. The Collector remarks that Babu Abdhoot Singh's right to the Tuppa was fully established.

11th November, 1793.—Submits an application by Messrs. Ivory and Blake to establish an Indigo manufactory in the district.

Translation of a petition from Raja Srikishen Singh and Babu Abdhoot Singh delivered on the 4th May 1201 Fussily or the 20th January, 1794—offering to relinquish Maisy (Mehsi) and Babra into the hands of the officers of Government owing to their inability to pay revenue and apprehending lest by continuing in the management of the mahals they lost their hereditary estate.

22nd July, 1794.—Road from Chapra through the upper part of the district to Sarkar Champaran is so bad during the rains that passengers have to wade up to the waist.

24th August, 1794.—Regarding Abkary Tax.

10th November, 1794.—No heirs of Jugohan Mukherjee have appeared to take charge of Sangrampore and suggesting the letting of the estate in farm for 5 years.

1st June, 1797.—Offers opinion on the raising of Bees in the district; few can be more eligible for that purpose; the soldiers of the large military cantonment in the vicinity may be selected to instruct the natives. The wet character of the soil of the district is not favourable to the cultivation of potatoes.

12th July, 1797.—Translation of a petition delivered to the Acting Collector of Sarkar Saran on behalf of Chatterdhary Sahay, Zemindar, that inspite of his paying revenue for the villages of Nimmoah and Mujurreah, Raja Birkishore Singh prevented the harvests of these places from being collected and offered continuous opposition to authority, and seeks redress. Another petition by his manager Radha Kishore Mahata was presented on 13th April 1797.

Specimens of Criminal Correspondence.

In the volumes in question we come across Criminal Court decisions in accordance with the Futwas of Qazis and Muftis which were translated by the judge; and letters were issued to Collectors for execution of the sentence passed upon the accused.

Extract of a Futwa passed by Qazi Mohomed Ally and Mufti Shualul Huq of the Court of Circuit for the division of Patna on the trial of Soodoo Roy, Sarda Roy, Sury Raut, Mansa Raut for an assault and battery. Dated Chapra the 13th of April, 1791.

26th December, 1794.—To C. Boddam, Magistrate of Sarkar Saran from the Second Judge, Henry Ranus (illegible), Patna—regarding the trial of Deby Dutt for murder; directs him to ask the heirs of the deceased in the presence of the prisoner whether, according to the Musulman Law, they required retaliation for the

murder, *Deyut* or the price of Blood or pardon him and report the same to him for information to the Nizamut Court.

23rd March, 1799.—To Charles Boddam, Esq., Magistrate, Saran. From Fort William. "The Vice-President in Council thinking it probable that Vizier Ally may endeavour to make his escape in disguise directs him to take the most speedy and effectual measures for ensuring his apprehension, should he attempt to pass through his jurisdiction.

"You will, of course, have made it known that this Government have offered a reward of fifty thousand rupees for Vizier Ally's apprehension and that the Nawab Vizier has offered the same sum, besides the sum of ten thousand rupees for the apprehension of Warris Ally and also of Izzut Ally, Vizier Ally's principal accomplices."

Record Room of the Collector of Champaran.

Sarkar Champaran formed part of the revenue district in charge of the officer controlling Sarkar Saran, both prior to 1779 (cf. the proceedings of Patna Council, 1773) and after it, when Zila Saran was separated from the rest of Bihar, with Charles Graeme as its Collector. Hence the revenue records concerning Sarkar Champaran are to be found in the record room of the Collector of Saran at Chapra. No English records prior to 1800 are to be found in the record room of the Collector at Motihari. There are 53 volumes of English correspondence relating to Nepal Boundary disputes between 1819 and 1860. There are also records in Persian relating to revenue matters, e.g. Parnia Papers between 1131 and 1197 Fussily, including papers concerning the Decennial Settlement. There is nothing of much general historical importance in these volumes.

CHAPTER IV.

Record Room of the Collector of Darbhanga.

Tirhoot was formed into a separate district in 1781 under George Francis Grand, Collector; and was split up into the districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpore from 1st January, 1875 after the famine of 1874. The English correspondence relating to the district of Tirhoot has been preserved in the record room of the Collector of Muzaffarpore. In the record room of the Collector of Darbhanga it begins from 1861. 83 bundles in Persian containing settlement petitions (1790—1800) were examined. There are also the following records in Persian kept in double lock—The Bahi of Nawab Hoshiar Jung, (who according to *Scir Mutaqucherin*¹ and *Khulasat-ul-Tawarikh*² is George Vansittart), Minhai, Izad Batta and kistbundy registers, Parnia, Nimak sayar volumes and sunuds, Mahalwar registers etc. There is also a copperplate grant of the village of Biswi (Bispi) in pergunna Jarail by Maharaja Shiva Sinha to Vidyapati Thakur. Dr. Grierson thought it to be forged. But the said gift of land is also referred to in the Sanads and perwanas of Maharaja Protap Singh (1172 Fasli), Ragho Singh, (1193 Fasli) and the sunud of Mir Mahammad Kasim Khan Bahadur dated the 11th day of Shawal in the sixth year after the Jaloos of Shah Alam, and in subsequent sanads; also in the Minhai register and *bahi* of Nawab Hoshiar Jung.

Record Room of the Collector of Muzaffarpur.

There are 338 volumes of English correspondence classified below.

	No. of Volumes before 1800.	No. of Volumes after 1800:	Total.
Letters Received...	29 (1782—1800)	195 (1801—1863)	224
Letters Issued ...	12 (1787—1800)	102 (1802—1879)	114
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Total ...	41	297	338

There are six volumes of correspondence relating to the Nepal War (1814—1817). Some sample letters are given.

[1] R. Cambray's Edition Vol. III, p. 33. "The office fell on Hooshair—djung—bahadyr, Mr. George Vansittart."

[2] J. B. O. R. S. Vol. VI, (1920), pp. 426, 429.

Letters sent.

10th October, 1814.—Letter from C. G. Blagrove, Collector, Tirhut to Lt. Col. Wegnelin, supplying information as to the resources of the Zillah in regard to provisions etc. for use of the troops to be employed in the expedition against the Nepalese.

27th July, 1815.—Letter from H. Parry, Collr. Tirhut to A Seton, President, Board of Revenue, Fort William, acquainting that he has received several petitions from landholders explaining their inability to pay revenue on account of incursions of Nepalese who burnt their villages.

Letters Received.

Accountant General asking Collector of Tirhoot to discharge drafts drawn by Commissary General; provision of bearers and Donghurs; arrangements for crossing the Gunduk and the Ganges, provisions of supplies etc.

Letters Received.

(The letters are from the Committee of Revenue or later, the Board of Revenue, unless otherwise mentioned.)

March and 1st April, 1782.—To George Francis Grand, Collector of Tirhoot—He is confirmed in his appointment to the Collections of Tirhoot; David Vanderheyden appointed as his assistant.

20th May, 1782.—Statement of establishment for his Collectorship.

20th and 31st May, 1782.—Prohibition of collection of unauthorised duties on horses levied by Zemindars and others who would be liable to pay treble the amount of exactions and answerable for loss to the horse-dealers.

30th May and 10th June, 1782.—Collector forbidden to discharge vouchers of the Fouzdary Department, Naib Nazim to pay.

31st May, 1782.—Governor-General-in-Council's order that no Zemindars or other landholders paying revenue to Government shall be permitted to alienate his lands without express authority of Government.

21st June, 1782.—Notice to persons employed in the collection of Revenue not to permit Sheriff's peons to seize and take possession of parcels of Revenue Land outside the limits of the town of Calcutta.

11th July, 1782.—Minute of Council prohibiting travellers or military companies pressing the inhabitants to serve as coolies.

1st August, 1782.—Total abolition of the article of *Russoom Chazanah* hitherto collected in the Behar province at the Sudder and in the Mossussil.

5th August, 1782.—A declaration addressed to Zemindars, Talooqdars, Malgoozars etc. directing the general increase in revenue to be realised out of the profits of the Zemindars and landholders and additional revenue arising from increase of population etc.

13th August, 1782.—From the Custom House at Patna—Informs him of illegal exaction of duties on merchants and others trading up the Bagmati and other rivers in his collectorship against the 30th paragraph of General Regulations.

19th August, 1782.—Considerable balance remains due from his district besides articles against Maharaja Cullian Singh and Khyalee Ram and ask him to use the customary mode of enforcing payment.

29th August, 1782.—Collector directed to attach on the part of Government lands belonging to Raja Khyali Ram.

September, 1782.—Extract of the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue relating to the payment of balance due by Raja Khyali Ram by his sons, Balgovind and Bukshiram, according to Hindu Law and a copy of letter written to the Revenue Chief of Patna.

October, 1782.—Robert Bathurst appointed to superintend management of collections under Raja Calyan Singh; asked to control his conduct, a copy of his settlement sent with direction to examine the particular state of collections.

3rd March, 1783.—To Robert Bathurst—approve of his attachment of Malikana lands of Mitrajeet Singh for liquidating his debt to Maharaja Kalyan Singh.

31st July, 1783.—Prohibition of Company's civil servants' occupying land that was not their ascertained property and erecting buildings thereon without obtaining previous authority.

12th August, 1783.—Abstract of Regulations framed by the Governor-General-in-Council, directing enforcement of appearance of Zemindars in response to written process, apprehension of Zemindars suspected of conniving at robberies and murders or of being parties and delivery to Foujdari Courts for trial if there is sufficient evidence, etc.

25th September, 1783.—Deputation of John Shore, Acting President of the Committee of Revenue, to Patna for making a new settlement of the province of Bihar and realising heavy balance in collections; direction to Mr. Grand to pay strictest attention to

Mr. Shore's orders and to prepare Jama Wasul Baki mahalwar for the past 12 years and account of Dakhil Kharij.

30th September, 1783.—Copy of letter to John Shore from Secretary Revenue Department—As the Court of Directors in their letter of the 15th January 1783 forbid the grant of Mokarary or fixed leases, the Board resolve that landholders are to “continue to possess them from year to year, or so long as they can pay rents, or to the satisfaction of the Board”.

13th October, 1783.—Damage to crops for want of rain and rise in the price of articles render it necessary to take precautions against scarcity created by merchants from hoarding grain, which they are not to do under pain.

17th October, 1783.—Famine apprehended in the Northern Provinces; grain not to be stopped for duties which are not to be collected, offenders to receive exemplary punishment.

18th October, 1783.—From the Council at Patna. To relieve distress at Patna and Dinapore from scarcity of grain it is necessary to remove embargo on the exportation of grain from his districts; requests him to prevent withholding of sale, and monopolies.

23rd October, 1783.—Appointment of a Committee of Grain at Calcutta during the period of scarcity to superintend and regulate the sale, distribution and price of grain throughout the Company's provinces.

23rd October, 1783.—From the Committee of Grain—ask him to send weekly abstracts of daily prices of grain; send an advertisement for publication prohibiting hoarding up of grain and evasion of bringing to market stored grain.

27th October, 1783.—Board disapprove of Mr. Grand's interruption of free exportation of grain from his district.

13th November, 1783.—To ascertain accurately the resources of the country Mr. Grand is directed to make a progress into the districts in his charge to enquire about quantity of grain in deposit, state of standing crops etc.

15th January, 1784.—From John Shore, Patna—Asks him to advance to the agent of the opium contractor such sums as directed by him.

17th January, 1784.—To Robert Bathurst, Superintendent of collections of Kalyan Singh from Mr. Young, Agent to the opium contractor—requests him to advance one lakh of sicca rupees for the opium investment of 1783-84.

19th January, 1784.—Appointment of Sebundy Corps attached to his district.

22nd January, 1784.—From Committee of Grain—ask information about quantity of grain produced this year, and that in store, produce of former years.

9th February, 1784.—To Robert Bathurst—sends a petition of Kishunchun Dass to Governor-General-in-Council and asks him to transmit an account of Jamma of the mehals specified in the petition according to the settlement with Maharaja Kalyan Singh and other particulars.

4th March, 1784.—Desire him to press the renter of Tirhoot for payment of the balance of 5 thousand rupees, and to depute a sezawal or employ some other method to secure the revenue from the Talook of Shaikh Abdul Shakoore. Petition of the Vakeel of Cullab Ali Khan, Mutahed of Pergannah Sunnout, Zila Tekaree, complaining that Raja Mitrajeet Singh has clandestinely included much of Nizamat lands regarding which he complained to Mr. Shore; another petition.

13th March, 1784.—From Khalsa—Asks Mr. Grand to put Babu Parbhoo Narayan Singh, petitioner, in possession of certain villages in Pergannah Kusmar decreed to him by the late Provincial Council of Patna in July, 1780.

18th March, 1784.—Restoration, according to 13th Article of Treaty of Versailles, of lands to the French which belonged to them at the commencement of the war.

25th March, 1784.—To Robert Bathurst, Superintendent over the collections at Patna—send a copy of letter of Governor-General-in-Council in their Political Department and ask him to cause immediate survey to be made of actual possession held by France anterior to the late War and send an account.

12th April, 1784.—Prohibition of Sepoys from exacting *batta*.

16th April, 1784.—To R. Bathurst from the Judge of the Adawlut at Patna—informs him that he delivered his charge of Fouzdari to Mr. Brooke, and if there be any mistake he is responsible for it.

10th May, 1784.—To R. Bathurst—Syed Murtiza Khan, farmer of Sandah Belliah, to pay his revenue to Mr. Bathurst.

20th May, 1784.—Advertisement issued by Governor-General-in-Council inviting Natives of Bengal to trade to Tibet.

22nd May, 1784.—From W. A. Brooke to R. Bathurst informing him that the Committee of Revenue have directed him to make over to Bathurst the pergunnahs of Sandah and Belliah.

1st June, 1784.—From Revenue Department to John Chapman, Judge of Dewanny Adawlat, Darbhunga—To prevent acts of violation

in the execution of process of courts, peons should be forbidden entrance into interior apartments of a house or the house of anybody without his consent.

4th June, 1784.—To R. Bathurst.—Sends a copy of petition of Maharaja Cullian Singh, and authorises him to advance *moshaira* solicited by him for discharging arrears of wages to his servants.

November, 1784.—Petition of Meer Burkut Ulla, Farmer of Surub Mahal to "oblige the Sindore and Shesha vendors to accept Dadney and pay the dues of Government agreeable to established custom".

7th June, 1784.—From Webber, Secretary, Revenue Department to John Chapman, Judge, Dewany Adalawt, Darbhanga—Appointment of William Dunkin as Examiner and Reporter of proceedings in all causes appealed from Moffussil Adalawts.

10th June, 1784.—John Steel as Surgeon, and Judge of Dewanny Adalawt, Durbhanga.

1st July, 1784.—To R. Bathurst—W. Bushley (Bushby?) appointed Superintendent of the office for investigation and registry of the Jagheer and other rent free lands in Subah Behar. Extract from the Proceedings of the Committee of Revenue dated the 5th February, 1784 defining the duties of the office.

22nd July, 1784.—Dyall Ram confirmed in the office of Nazir of the province of Behar.

2nd August, 1784.—Petition from Sheer Afgan Khan, Mutahid of Pergunnah Gyaspore.

11th January, 1785.—From William Bushby, Patna, to Warren Hastings and Council. Informs him that he issued orders to Jagirdars and other free landholders requiring their attendance together with documents within 3 months, many disobeyed him; recommends resumption of the land of one of the most refractory as an example, preparing a Register of rentfree landholders for which he is receiving sunnuds from different Jaigirdars; wants George Vansittarts' Register of rentfree lands formed by him in 1773.

Another letter dated 13th January, 1785—to W. Hastings in which he requests that Mr. Brooke be directed to transfer to him charge of the Jagir of the late Muner-ul-Dowia.

29th January, 1785.—Governor-General-in-Council in the Secret Department of Inspection thought it expedient to abolish the Collectorship at his station from 1st March next.

28th February, 1785.—Secret Department of Inspection require a list of covenanted servants upon the Bengal Establishment and their salary and allowances as on the 1st inst.

8th March, 1785.—Mr. Grand to repair to the Presidency to take oath as prescribed in 52nd clause of the Act of the 24th of His present Majesty.

25th March, 1785.—(copy) To William Cowper, Acting President and members of the Committee of Revenue from Council Chamber, Secret Department. According to 45th clause of the Regulations established by the late Act of Parliament prohibiting the receipt of presents, the custom of common Nuzzurs of ceremony from the natives shall be discontinued.

Extract of Proceedings of Governor-General Council of Revenue dated the 23rd March, 1785—regarding the necessity of opening a more easy channel for receiving and hearing of petitions from natives in general.

18th April, 1785.—Ask Mr. Grand to give his opinion on the powers already vested in Mr. Bushby, Superintendent of rentfree Lands in Behar, and additional authority for which he has applied and the best mode of carrying into execution the trust committed to him.

Enclosure copy of letter from Mr. William Bushby, Patna, to the Committee of Revenue.

15th April, 1785.—From Revenue Department to William Cowper, and members of the Committee of Revenue—For the more speedy and effectual administration of criminal justice magistrates are invested with powers to hear and determine without reference to Fouzdari Courts all petty offences such as abusive language and calumny etc; higher offences to be remitted to established criminal courts.

25th April, 1785.—To Mr. Bushby—Further instructions—The Jagirs are neither alienable nor hereditary; must revert to Government after demise of the proprietor; can not be sold or mortgaged. Ask Jagirdar to produce titles; does not approve of measuring Aima lands, which may create alarm; general measurement of alienated lands not directed; enquiry into lands denominated Ajurrah, Nuzzer Dargah, Maufi, Nankur etc., not recommended.

5th May, 1785.—To Robert Bathurst, sends a copy of petition of Meer Murtaza Khan farmer of Sandah-Belliah praying for a further advance of Tuccavy.

25th June, 1785.—From J. Duncan, Khalsa to G. F. Grand—encloses a petition from Tajun Singh and others complaining against Zulficar Ali, renter of Balliah, for oppressions.

2nd July, 1785.—From the Secretary, Revenue Department, to Samul Charters, Acting President and members of the Committee of Revenue—on the interpretation of the word *Rusoom* by which was meant “that increase of revenue from the several districts which might arise from any voluntary offers from the Zemindars”.

4th August, 1785.—To R. Bathurst authorising him to accept proposals of Gopinout for Pergunnahs of Rutty Gursund at annual rent of Rs. 52,279—and to farm Sandah and Balliah to Roy, Gungaram.

25th August, 1785.—Board revoke their resolution of 29th January last and continue Mr. Grand as Collector of Tirhoot.

15th September, 1785.—From Committee of Revenue to G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot—Informing settlement of several districts in Soubah Behar for the ensuing year 1193, no alteration to take place in the settlement formed by Mr. Shore except in instances where Aumils may have failed in the performance of their engagements, and in such cases to re-let the lands for one year. Encloses form of the clause to be introduced into the Landholder's Cabooliyats of 1192 Bengali year or 1193 Fusli.

22nd September, 1785.—To R. Bathurst—Erection of public granaries from voluntary contributions by Zemindars.

25th September, 1785.—To G. F. Grand—Inform him that they have granted a Bill of Exchange upon him for Sicca Rs. 19,002 in favour of Messrs. Heatly and Young, opium contractors, on account of opium advances.

3rd October, 1785.—To R. Bathurst—encloses a copy of petition from Bulram Haldar complaining that Futtay Ullah Beg, Aumil of perg. Soraysah, has dispossessed him of Taluks mortgaged to him by Toor Sing and Futtey Sing Zemindar in 1186 Fussily; and requesting a Mokarari sunnud to be granted in the name of his gomastah.

14th October, 1785.—Custom House at Chousah re-established. James Wordsworth appointed to his former office as Collector of Government customs.

17th November, 1785.—To R. Bathurst—copies of 2 paras of letter from Secret Department of Inspection *re* military payment.

17th November, 1785.—To David Vanderhayden, Acting Collector of Sarkar Tirhoot from Actg. Chief of Patna—Asks him to send as much cash as he can spare for payment to the Paymaster of the 1st Brigade.

30th January, 1786.—From Com. of Revenue to G. F. Grand—sends copy of a petition from Meer Burkutullah, farmer of perg. Haveli Azimabad and Hajipore; asks him to depute a

proper person to Mr. Bushby who is directed to enquire into the complaint and cause restoration of land usurped by Aymadars.

6th April, 1786.—Investment of Fouzdary jurisdiction in Perg. Kusmar and Toorkey in the Collectorship of Tirlhoot.

6th April, 1786.—To Robert Bathurst—Enclose a copy of petition from Balgovind and Bukshee Ram, sons of Khially Ram, for restoration of Jagirs and Mehals which are theirs in perpetuity. Previous to delivering over the lands claimed by them he is directed to transmit a particular statement of those in his district distinguishing clearly the Jagirs from the Malguzar lands. Extract of Board's order dated 30th March, 1786 directing restoration. Extract of a letter from the Secretary to the General Department under date the 3rd April, 1786 forwarded to Mr. Grand—direct him to prevent the practice of Banyans to dress their servants in the uniform of Company's sepoys; also to obtain a correct list of all Europeans with abode, occupation etc.

18th April, 1786.—Abolition of all Mofussil Dewans and reasons for it, ask him to dismiss his. Re-establishment of the Canoongoe's office. Collectors and Chiefs strictly prohibited from using private servants in the discharge of public duties.

2nd June, 1786.—Henry Thomas Colebrooke appointed Second Assistant to Mr. Grand.

5th June, 1786.—Regulations for removal of impediments and obstructions experienced by Commercial servants in Company's Investment of 1786-87.

July 18, 1786.—Rates of Commission to be allowed to Collectors of Revenue upon amount of realised revenue.

25th July, 1786.—Extract from Proceedings of Board of Revenue containing an extract of Provisional Convention between the French and the English, Art 19—All inhabitants of French Establishments, Factories or Houses of Commerce and territory annexed to them shall be under the protection of the French Flag and subject to French Jurisdiction. Art 20—Realisation of debts from weavers, manufacturers and dalals. Art 21 French Chiefs' Dewans' jurisdiction over ryots revived as between 1765 and 1778. Art 22—Extradition of natives for crimes, misdemeanours and debts, but asylum to Europeans.

1st August, 1786.—Advertisement prohibiting alienation of Revenue Lands.

10th August, 1786.—Advance of Rs. 30,000 for relief of inhabitants owing to calamity to cattle.

19th September, 1786.—From W. A. Brooke, Revenue Chief at Patna, intimate that Sir Robert Chambers cannot come up to

Patna owing to indisposition, but will remain at Bhaugulpore or Mongheer desiring Assistants to Collectors in the Province of Behar to go to Bhaugulpore to take the Revenue oath.

23rd October, 1786.—Revenue Board will sit as Court of Appeal on 11th December and one day every succeeding week.

9th November, 1786.—From Thomas Law, Collector of Sarkar Rohtas etc. to Sweedland, Assistant to R. Bathurst—sends a copy of letter from W. A. Brooke relative to settlement of amount with Ahmad Ally Khan for his farm of Chinepore and Sasseram.

23rd November, 1786.—To R. Bathurst—direct him to pay allowances to Maharaja Culliyan Singh.

28th November, 1786.—Empower Mr. Grand to inflict corporal punishment on offenders exacting *Rahdary* and *Chillunta* duties on water transports. Zemindars in whose territory this is practised should be punished. Extract of letter from Rt. Hon'ble Governor-General in Council dated 22nd November, 1786, records in the Proceedings of Board of Revenue dated the 5th December, 1786.—All servants of the Company to resign offices before returning to Europe and produce certificate that they have settled accounts.

16th January, 1787.—Asks him to exercise the usual modes of coercion to realise the amount due from the Renter of Tirhoot proper.

3rd February, 1787.—From Ed. Colebrooke to the Rajah of Nepaul complaining that the Raja's people have frequently made encroachments on the village Ashruffa and on the borders of Tirhoot where they violently interrupted cultivation and requesting him to take measures for prevention of such behaviour in future and restoration of articles to their owners.

6th February, 1787.—From Thomas Law, Collector of Gya,—encloses a translation of letter from Deenana (Dinanatha) Upudhea, minister of the Raja of Nepaul, stating a large body of pilgrims are visiting Gya at the eclipse of the moon, but oppressed by Munseram, servant of Meer Burkutullah at Hajypore and servants of Nawab Ayyum Khan who extort money from them; desires the Aumil to be punished.

20th February, 1787.—To R. Bathurst in charge of collections of Maharajah Cullian Singh—ask him to furnish information on the following points, preparatory to the ensuing year's settlement—
 (1) imposition of any new tax by Zemindars during the last 3 years,
 (2) any oppression by them which require Government interference,
 (3) imperfection in the collection system and want a history of several Zemindars.

2nd March, 1787.—Orders of the Rt. Hon'ble Commander-in-Chief to prevent improper sale of spirituous liquors to troops, ask him to remove shops in the vicinity of military stations.

13th March, 1787.—Complaint of N. B. Smith who holds a farm on the frontier of Morung.

13th March, 1787.—Advertisement from Board of Revenue—that if any Zemindar whose Moshaira has been resumed by Government withhold rents under this pretence, his lands will be sold to make good the balance.

27th March, 1787.—To R. Bathurst, Collector of Pelich and Malda transmitting copy of petition from Onkar Narain and Booneadroy, proprietors of Mudhoorapur.

3rd April, 1787.—Advertisement of sale of salt by public auction at Calcutta. Sent by W. Bruere, Secretary, Board of Revenue.

9th May, 1787.—To John Shore, President and members of the Board of Revenue from Secret and Foreign Department, Fort William forwarded to Mr. Grand—Intention of M. Dangereux to assert the privilege claimed by the French of hoisting their Flag at all their Factories and Houses of Commerce. Chiefs and Collectors directed not to permit the assumption of the privilege at any other places than those specified in instructions of the 13th October last.

21st May, 1787.—Ask him to transmit the Church Wardens of Calcutta correct notes of marriages and burials which he attended or officiated at.

6th June, 1787.—From Secret and Foreign Department, Fort William to G. F. Grand—According to instruction of the 13th October, 1786 the following were the places allowed where the French could hoist the Flag—Chandernagore, Dacca, Patna, Cossimbazar, Balasore and the factory which the French had been permitted to establish in lieu of Jugdea. Collectors are to remonstrate in cases where French flags are hoisted not allowed and to prevent any attempt to hoist it again.

10th June, 1787.—From E. E. Pote, Patna—complaining that Dyal Singh, Gomasta on behalf of M. Panon, the French Chief, is pouring advances upon the weavers of Hajipore to the impediment of Company's Investment, encloses copy of Soorat Haul from the weavers.

Extract of letter from the Court of Directors to Governor-General-in-Council dated 22nd December, 1786, asking for specimens of every species of silver and copper coinage current in Bengal.

3rd July, 1787.—To R. Bathurst, Collector of Pelich Malda—sends a copy of standing regulations for his guidance.

31st July, 1787.—To G. F. Grand, Collector of Tirhoot—"The Rt. Hon'ble the Governor General in Council having thought proper to form a new arrangement of Collectorships in the Province of Behar by 25th Bhadon next placed the districts in your charge under Mr. Robert Bathurst"; Mr. Smith not allowed to keep his farm.

31st July, 1787.—To Robert Bathurst, Collector of Pelich Malda—inform him that he has been nominated to the charge of Tirhoot and districts then under Mr. Grand, and pergs. then under Mr. Brooke to the north of the Ganges; a Dewan to be stationed with the Collector.

4th September, 1787.—To Robert Bathurst, Collector of Tirhoot—David Vanderheyden appointed Senior Assistant and Register (Registrar), H. T. Colebrooke Second Assistant, John Steel, Surgeon; Assistants on deputation to draw 12 rupees per diem exclusive of monthly allowances; copy of his establishment.

12th October, 1787.—Ask him to transmit an account of different species of rupees circulating throughout his district with usual bazar rates of batta.

21st September, 1789.—Proposals of T. L. Ross, Contractor, for Behar opium have been accepted.

12th July, 1790.—Appointment of G. Arbuthnot as Mr. Bathurst's Head Assistant.

12th January, 1791.—Appointment of William Boyd as Surgeon at Tirhoot.

24th August, 1791.—Establishment for a new cross Dawk in his district under control of Post Master General.

5th September, 1791.—Appointment of Soorjenarain Roy as Sudder Canoongoe.

6th February, 1792.—From J. Rawlins, Acting Secretary to Board of Revenue to G. Arbuthnot, Actg. Collector, Tirhoot—Raja Bickermajit Sing of Boujepoore in the district of Shahabad, having been convicted of attempting to re-establish the internal duties in opposition to the injunctions of Government has been deprived of the management of his Zemindary.

2nd January, 1793.—Resumption of lands held in Jagheer by the late Nawab Md. Reza Khan.

23rd January, 1793.—From Revenue Board to R. Bathurst requiring the Collector's opinion on the petition of Laul Bahadur complaining of the oppression by Mr. Batton on the ryots in Perg. Busaurah.

28th January, 1793.—From W. Kirkpatrick to R. Bathurst informing that one of his points of instructions is to effect final settlement of all boundary disputes with Nepaul.

25th February, 1793.—From J. Fombelle, Sub-Secretary, Governor-General-in-Council to J. Rawlins, Acting Secretary, Board of Revenue—New Code of Regulations for future management of Invalid Jageerdar Establishment.

29th March, 1793.—Appointment of R. Bathurst from 1st May, 1793 as Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal, and of the Court of Circuit for the Division of Moorshedabad with a salary of Rs. 3,333-5-4 per month, John Neave to the offices of Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot, and G. Arbuthnot as Collector.

16th April, 1793.—From William Kirkpatrick, Patna to R. Bathurst asking him to pay Rs. 5,000 and place the same to the account of the deputation to Nepaul.

26th April, 1793.—From G. H. Barlow, Sub-Secretary to Governor-General-in-Council to R. Bathurst asking him to answer the charge of his being concerned in manufacturing and trading in indigo preferred against him by W. O. Hunter (copy of his letter dated the 16th April, 1793 enclosed).

22nd May, 1793.—From Myers to G. Arbuthnot—about the mode of stating in the Treasury Accounts remittances made to the Mint for recoinage.

29th May, 1793.—Regulations regarding the recovery of arrears of Revenue.

12th June, 1793.—Deputation of Vanderheyden to report on the state of settlement in the different collectorships composing the province of Behar.

28th June, 1793.—Circular orders of the 15th August last respecting the holding of Poonea.

12th August, 1793.—Copy of letter of Governor-General and others to W. Cowper, President and members of the Board of Revenue making gold mohurs of full weight coined in the Calcutta Mint since 20th March, 1769 legal tender of payment.

1st November, 1793.—Resumption of Jagheer of late Hedayetullah Khan and pension of Rs. 25 per month to the two widows.

12th January, 1794.—Crichton Frazer, Surgeon, Tirhoot procured a mokurrery pottah for 25 bighas of land from Barrow Dutt for creating a set of indigo works.

1794-1795.—Letters from sundry Indigo manufacturers giving account of land on which Indigo works are, or will be, erected.

9th January, 1795.—From J. Neave, Magistrate to G. Arbuthnot informs him that Kurrum Shah Fakeer has gathered on the boarders of Tirhoot a large body of armed men with hostile intention.

9th January, 1795.—Police Establishment of the Magistrate of Zila Tirhoot.

1st May, 1795.—From W. Roxburgh, Botanical Superintendent, Botanical Garden sending G. Arbuthnot teak seeds for rearing trees.

30th June, 1795.—Purchase of 1500 bighas of land in Pergunnah Serissa for establishing Company's stud.

14th July, 1795.—Settlement of the Jagheer of the late Nawab Mozuffer Zung.

1st June, 1796.—From Secretary, Board of Revenue to C. Sweedland, Collector of Revenue—Continuance to Raja Pertaup Singh and widow of late Raja Nurrainder Singh allowance of Rs. 2,500 per annum.

19th May, 1798.—From J. Hutchinson, Registering Officer Jagirdar Institution, Bhaugulpore to C. Sweedland enclosing a darkhaust of Raja Kishen Singh to sell 5,000 bighas of waste lands in Chy for use of Jagheerdar Institution.

July, 1798.—From C. Buller, Sub-Secretary, Board of Revenue to C. Sweedland—asks him to attach jagheer lands held by the late Rajah Raje Bullub the Roy Royan.

1799.—Account of lands held by sundry Indigo Planters.

Letters Issued.

(The letters are addressed by the Collector of Tirhoot to the Board of Revenue unless otherwise mentioned.)

3rd October, 1787.—Nomination of Roy Bowanny Sahaw as his official Dewan.

5th October, 1787.—Having taken charge from Mr. Grand, Mr. R. Bathurst commenced investigation of Tirhoot and Bisserah, the balances due from these places being chiefly due to the pernicious practice of liquidation by anticipation.

4th November, 1787.—Appointment of Lallah Lall Doss as Dewan to the Division of Subah Behar in place of Roy Bhowanny Saw.

28th November, 1787.—Requisitions a guard of a subahdar and 60 sepoys to protect public treasury and for security against encroachment of Nepaul Aumlah and inroads of Zemindars dispossessed for murder or other crimes.

10th December, 1787.—To Thomas Law, Collector Behar, saying that there is an outstanding balance of 1193 sicca rupees due from Fatty Ullah Beg, renter of Perg. Serrisa.

12th December, 1787.—To Thomas Law informing that villages Nussarpore Raub and Nownaseh sold on account of balances due from Ahmed Ally Khan.

12th January, 1788.—Account of settlement of Pergs. Bisserah and Cusmar for current year.

2nd February, 1788.—No private manufactory of saltpetre in this district; the article being made for the Hon'ble Company only.

4th February, 1788.—To G. C. Meyer, Actg. Preparer of Reports of Revenue Department furnishing report on exact standard weights and measures for land and cloth in Tirhoot Collectorship.

4th February, 1788.—Encloses a list of Europeans not in the Hon'ble Company's service residing within the limits of Collectorship of Tirhoot.

13th March, 1788.—Measurement of Aymah land of Subulpore belonging to Allee Azeem Cawn.

3rd April, 1788.—Nepal Government's unwillingness to submit to decision respecting frontier villages.

4th May, 1788.—Agreeably to directions contained in John Shore's letter of 11th August, preparatory to permanent settlement of the country he submits his sentiments on the following points:—amount of Jumma, person with whom settlement to be made, rules for preventing oppression on ryots by Zemindars and farmers.

10th May, 1788.—Proposal of specific rules for the establishment of Canoongoes in his district.

12th May, 1788.—Rate of interest paid by Ryots on sums borrowed throughout Tirhoot Collectorship.

12th and 13th May, 1788.—Account of different species of rupees circulating through the district with the usual rate of batta upon each; sending samples of silver and copper coinage.

18th May, 1788.—Settlement of Farm Sarisa with Meer Burkutullah.

21st May, 1688.—Jagirs of Haddie Cooly Khan and Himmuit Sahoy are in Sarissa and Tirhoot respectively and the latter is enjoyed by his two brothers Bowanna Sahoy and Bidicanautt Sahoy.

23rd August, 1788.—Report on rentfree lands.

3rd September, 1788.—Report on the present state of Jagir, Altamgha, Ayma and different denominations of free lands in the district with list of holders.

27th October, 1788.—Gives his opinion on the probable consequences of enforcing regulations regarding rent free lands.

31st October, 1788.—Account of lands held under Mocurrery leases.

15th April, 1789.—List of native officers employed by him.

26th May, 1789.—Instances since 1765 of resumption or continuation to the heirs of *Ultamghaw* and Jaigir lands on the demise of the grantee.

28th May, 1789.—Report on cotton, thread and tobacco produced in his collectorship.

6th June, 1789.—Transmits Raja Madhoo Singh's answer to Ahmad Ally Khan's complaints against him respecting Talook Jubba.

10th June, 1789.—Request to Col. White, Commanding at Dinapore, for despatching a Company of Sepoys to oppose 3 to 4 hundred armed dacoits assembled within a *cos* of his place.

30th June, 1789.—Asks for full authority to dispose of such part of the milkiat of Madhoo Sing, Rajah and Sudder Zemindar of Tirhoot, as will prove equivalent to balance of Ashar Kist, which he may leave unpaid.

9th November, 1789.—Complains against the collection of *dustooraut* by Raja Madhoo Singh and explaining the nature and condition of the grant.

4th December, 1789.—To Archibald Montgomerie, Collector of Saran and Champaran inviting his support on his exertion to prevent certain Zemindars of Champaran from uniting with the subjects of Nepaul and holding land depending on Nepal Government.

12th February and 15th April, 1790.—On Raja Madhoo Singh's *dustooraut*.

20th April, 1790.—Detailed plan of proposed settlement with abstract of Mokurrery Mahals, proposed general settlement for 10 years, kistbundy for 1197 establishment of Tahsildars.

27th May, 1790.—Submits an estimate of number of men, women and children resident in the Nizamat lands of the district.

17th August, 1790.—Arzee of Bhionath Saw, Banker, praying that collections from *dustooraut* and *malikana* from the rent-free

lands of Raja Madhoo Singh to whom he advanced loans be continued to him.

4th September, 1790.—Detailed report on distilleries in his district.

20th October, 1790.—To W. O. Hunter, Indigo Planter—Forbids him to compel the unwilling ryots of Kundowlee to receive advances.

6th October, 1791.—Report on duties on ferries; and on the privilege of catching fish in rivers and other running waters (lakes excepted).

19th October, 1791.—Population of lakhiraj lands in his collectorship.

21st October, 1791.—Attachment of Jagir of Nawab Mozuffer Zung on his death, (withdrawn on 11th November, 1791).

28th October, 1791.—Annual produce of several articles of Sayer resumed or abolished.

1st January, 1792.—Meer Zoolfecar Aly prisoner in his cutchery for revenue balances.

2nd February, 1792.—From R Bathurst, Collector, Tirhoot to Mr. Duncan, Resident, Benares submitting a list of articles exported to and imported from Nepal, no prospect of trade unless protection be given by Nepal Government to traders and duties be reduced and fixed.

22nd February, 1792.—Death of Meer Burkutulla, farmer of Raja Madhoo Singh's *milkiat*, on the 18th inst.

7th April, 1792.—Petition of Meer Najjubulla, son of late Burkutulla.

12th April, 1792.—List of the widows of *Rozeenadars*, to whom pensions have been paid since the death of their husbands, in pergunnah Bissarah and Sarkar Tirhoot.

14th May, 1792.—Suggests mode for diminishing complaints from the Superintendent, Behar Opium Manufacture.

30th June, 1792.—Sends abstract account of settlement of his Collectorship for ten years, and variations till 1198 with explanations.

16th September, 1792.—Abstract of charges heretofore paid by Zemindars including authorised establishment of Tahsildars, pensions and charitable allowances etc.

27th September, 1792.—Statement of Khaamat lands held by Raja Madhoo Singh, Zemindar of Tirhoot.

30th October, 1792.—Violence of Indigo Planters on Opium ryots.

15th December, 1792.—Reports on points relative to the cultivation of sugarcane.

20th January, 1793.—No cultivation of any sort to be forced upon ryots.

13th February, 1793.—Statement of the number of indigo works, situation and names of proprietors.

15th February, 1793.—Report on pensions.

1st April, 1793.—List of Malguzars with an estimate of losses in lands due to encroachments of the Ganges and the Gunduck.

24th April, 1793.—To E. E. Pote, Commercial Resident at Patna submits his replies to queries regarding cultivation of sugar in the district.

7th May, 1793.—R. Bathurst, Collector Tirhoot to W. Cowper submitting an answer to the charge of being concerned in Indigo manufacture preferred against him by Mr. Hunter.

11th June, 20th August and 21st August, 1793.—Prisoners in Collector's Cutcherry for revenue balances.

6th December, 1793.—From G. Arbuthnot to J. Colvin, Agent for the Behar Opium Contractor forwarding a *hoondée* or order upon Sheupersaud, Mahajin and Gomasta of the House of Golab Roy and Cossinaut of Patna.

18th April, 1794.—Total plunder of revenues from Zila Darbhanga on the 25th night at Seribdy Gunge, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cos from Muzaffarpur.

9th May, 1794.—Statement of mehals in Perg. Hajeepur and Rutty which were included in the farm of Meer Burkutullah.

22nd July, 1794.—To G. Elliott, Pay master to the Artillery and Garrisons enclosing a set of Bills on account of the Invalid Jageerdar Institution in his Zila amounting to Sonat Rs. 300.

22nd July, 1794.—To Thomas Meyers, Accountant, Board of Revenue—acknowledges receipt of letter desiring him to remit to the President of Benares any surplus gold in his treasury after paying salaries; heavy *batta* on gold, will send balance of silver of collectorship of Moorshidabad and keep balance in gold in deposit till further instructions.

7th August, 1794.—Encloses a statement of lands recommended for sale in liquidation of arrears of revenue.

3rd September, 1794.—State of public roads.

22nd October, 1794.—Information on grain produced in his district.

27th October, 1794.—Statement of Europeans settled within the Zila of Tirhoot, quantity of land held by them, for what purpose, from what period and by what authority.

16th January, 1795.—Information on the breed of horses in his district.

6th February, 1795.—Price of paddy has risen considerably.

21st April, 1795.—To Thomas Graham, President, Board of Superintendence for the Improvement of Cattle in Tirhoot—submits information regarding cattle in Tirhoot.

4th April, 1796.—To William Berrie, Clerk and Inspector of Public Granaries, submitting a price list of rice, wheat and barley in the gunge at Muzaffarpore.

8th April, 1796.—To Lt. W. Frazer, Superintendent of Hon'ble Company's Horse Farm on the subject of lands required for the institution.

14th September, 1796.—Statement of lands recommended for sale in liquidation of arrears due by Malguzars.

10th December, 1796.—To George Arbuthnot, Judge and Magistrate of Tirhoot, enclosing an arzee from Boneaud Roy and Gandroop Roy, Maliks of Moodrapore, pergunnah Imaudpore.

22nd December, 1796.—To G. Dowdeswell, Secretary, Board of Revenue informs him of the death of Mosahib Cawn, malik of talook Mojowly, Chuckla Gourjowl, Tuppa Ekraim, Perg. Bissurah, Sarkar Hajeepore.

24th March, 1797.—Attack on the 21st night by 100 men on the treasury of Durbungah, containing Rs. 1,500 under charge of 6 sepoys who beat off the thieves.

8th May, 1797.—No prospect of cultivation of Bees in his district; cultivation of potatoes for some years past much attended to by natives of the district.

2nd December, 1799.—Price current of grain in Tirhoot market.

1st May, 1800.—From Robert Graham, Actg. Collector Tirhoot to William Cowper forwarding pay roll of Sebundy Corps attached to his Collectorship.

CHAPTER V.

Record Room of the Collector of Monghyr.

There is only one volume of English correspondence before the year 1800, containing miscellaneous letters received by Nathaniel Bateman, Supervisor of Monghyr, during the years 1771—73. This volume was received from the record room of the Collector of Bhagalpur in May, 1907. Bateman was appointed Supervisor (Supravisor) of the then district of Monghyr in 1769 (one Mahalla, Betwanbazar or Bateman bazar, of Monghyr town is named after him). In 1773 the Collectorship of Monghyr was abolished, and the duty of collection was transferred to the "Superintendent of Collections of Monghyr, Boglipore and Rajmahal" (James Barton), "a small portion of the district being placed under the *huzur tahsil* of the Revenue Council at Patna". The district was reconstituted in 1832 with a much reduced area.

The English correspondence after 1800 is contained in 83 volumes of letters received, 35 of letters issued, 8 of Statement of Assistant Collectors (1840—51), besides one volume of Accountant-General's Circulars (1789—1834), and some volumes of registers and statements regarding decision of civil suits, price current of grains, excise, Court of Wards, Khasmahals, partition, etc. The subject is miscellaneous—settlement, invalid jaghirs, abkary, etc.

The Invalid Jaghirs were Jaghirs (jagir) granted to invalid sepoys who were induced to settle on the lands between the Hills and the Sudder, and who would thus constitute a militia affording safeguard against the predatory incursions of the hillmen. The system was proposed in 1778 by Captain James Browne, who had been in charge of the Jungleterry districts since 1774, and the settlements were made by Mr. Cleveland in 1782. At first the settlements were made on the outskirts of the hill country in the Monghyr district (Khurruckpore) but the system was subsequently extended into the Monghyr, Patna, Shahabad, Tirhut and Saran districts. (There was Invalid Establishment also in Bhagalpur, Benares, Chittagong, Purneah, and Dinajpur districts).¹ The system proved unsatisfactory in the end. Further grants were stopped by a Regulation of 1821; thereafter resumption proceedings dragged for many years.²

1. See W. Hunter's Bengal M. S. Records under Invalid Establishment.

2. J. B. O. R. S. Vol. XV, p. 552 ff.

Vol. no. 37 contains history of Wyrannali mahals.

Under double lock are some Persian Registers, e.g. Settlement Register of Hoshiar Jung Bahadur (1180 Faslī); being collection of Canoongoe's Jamma Wasil Baki of Faslī year 1180 for pergunas then included in the district of Tirhut, Malkana Register, Lakhraj settlement of Zila Monghyr and Zila Behar, Settlement Register of pergunna Ferkia and Jagirs received from Bhagalpur, Minhāi Register, Kaiyat Bandobast register, Lotbundi register, etc.

Nature of contents in Vol. I (1771—73).

From Patna Council of Revenue (Joseph Jekyll, George Vansittart, Robert Palk up to October, 1771, then R. Barwell in the place of J. Jekyll) to Nathaniel Bateman, Supervisor, Sarkar Monghyr.

(1) Asking the Supervisor to send a list of servants employed in the collection of revenue and enclosing an extract from the Hon'ble Controlling Committee of Revenue under date April 1, 1771 regarding licentiousness in behaviour in the Military dependency. April, 1771.

(2) Relating to the farming out of several pergunnahs such as Nurhut Samoy, Havily Monghyr, Curruckpore, Cudgerah, Melky Belliah, Coossarah and Giddore in the district of Monghyr—6th July, 1771.

(3) Shabaz Beg Cawn, an old servant of Company has held Giddore, a Jagir granted to him by Lord Clive, should not be deprived of it, because of the complaint of Curruckpore people.

(4) Appointment of Ganga Bishen as Peshkar on Rs. 150 per month on the part of Raja Shitab Roy in the district of Monghyr. —13th August, 1771.

(5) Company at Corumma is intended not for the service of collections, but as a check on the Raja of Ramghur. Ask him to proceed against Jagunnath Deo's country with a force to induce him to come to amicable adjustment with the Renter—expenses to be defrayed by renter, as profit will accrue to him and not to Govt. October 22, 1771.

(6) Duties on grains to be collected in regular gunges and places of sale.

(7) The Hon'ble Court of Directors recommend method of determining all cases by arbitration. Jan. 13, 1772.

(8) Requesting Supervisor to endeavour for promoting the cultivation of opium and sugar cane.

(9) Appointment of the Hon'ble Warren Hastings, President of the Council to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fort William on 13th April, 1772.

(10) In consequence of the abolition of Naib Dewan in the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, the Hon'ble President and Council direct the Council of Revenue at Patna (G. Vansittart Chief of Patna, E. Stephenson, Simeon Droz and Ewan Law) to take charge of office for the present in the Province of Behar-- May 16, 1772.

(11) Despatch of a Habildar and sepoy to apprehend Persaund Singh and Dutto Singh the Sardar dacoits in the district of Monghyr Sep. 21, 1772.

(12) Abolition of Zemindari duties and Chowkies. December 3, 1772.

(13) From Harwood, Supervisor Boglipore,—His readiness to re-inforce Supervisor of Monghyr's Party to reduce Jaggenmout Dew (Deo) and rid the border of the district of such destructive neighbour. January 4, 1773.

(14) Confirmation of Dund Bahadur as renter.

(15) Direct apprehension of Khurk Shaw, Fouzdar of Boogareea, and Mudden Singh, who aid and assist Jaggernaut Deo. Correspondence after 1800.—Report by W. Travers, Special Deputy Collector, Monghyr, on Pergunnah Abhepur granted by Ali Vardi Khan, Subadar of Bengal in the first year of the reign of Ahmad Shah to Shah Gholam Moulah for useful and religious purposes— (Feb. 27, 1837); substitution of Vernacular languages (Nagree) for Persian in Revenue and Judicial Proceedings' (Feb. 20 and May 26, 1838); separation of fiscal and judicial branches of the Magistrate (1842); annual report on a Vernacular school at Monghyr (1847); Santal insurrection (1855), and proclamation etc.

CHAPTER VI.

Record Room of the Collector of Bhagalpur.

There are 606 volumes of English correspondence in the Record Room of the Collector of Bhagalpur for the period 1770-1870. The volumes up to the year 1800 were examined, desultory notes being taken of correspondence beyond 1800. The Revenue and Judicial letters, both issued and received and some Invalid Letters issued begin from 1770. All other volumes date after 1800, the subjects covered being Excise, Invalid Jaghir, Court of Wards, Lakhiraj, Khas Mahal, Account (Letters and Circulars), Land Acquisition, and the correspondence of Uncovenanted and Special Deputy Collectors, Superintendent of Police, Judicial Commissioners, Sadar Dewanny and Nizamat Adalats, Superintendent of Stamps etc. The Collector of Bhagalpore in his letter of the 7th September, 1787 to John Shore, President of the Board of Revenue, gave particulars of the history of the Zemindars of Bhagalpore—of Akbarnagar, Razakpore and Secunderpore, Poorandeis, Barkope and Putsundah, Shawpore, Azeemabad, Mundar, Dakhilgunge, Niadeis, Shujanagar, Husseinabad (Russolpore), Jeytore, Chandecpah, Champanagar, Munnyhary, Curruckpore, Turkeya, Turf Ragonaut Sing, Cheyn Singh and Mozum Singh, Simri, Choutum, Perg. Chye, Havilly Monghyr, Siccrapally, Selimabad, Surajegurrah, Colgong, Tuppah Mudbun and Jagheer Telliaghurry. The history of a Mahommadan educational institution is given in a letter of the Collector of the 1st August, 1783. The correspondence after 1800 relates to annual statement of lands held by Europeans (1800-1804), price current of grain, manufacture and sale of spirits, *tarry*, and drugs; settlement records etc.

Nature of Correspondence—Revenue—Letters Received.

17th September, 1770.—From James Lawrell, and J. Graham, Moidapore to Mr. W. Harwood, Supervisor, Rajamahals—inform him that in the absence of two senior members, viz. R. Becher (Chief) and John Reed they have taken charge of the Controlling Council of Revenue at Moorshidabad.

1st October, 1770.—From John Reed, James Lawrell and John Graham to W. Harwood—Confirm to him the controlling power in the districts under his charge with which he was originally invested.

Substance of translation of Mahomed Reza Cawn's perwannali to the Zemindars and amils—The gentlemen in Council having determined that collection of revenue shall be controlled by the

Supervisor, they are directed to attend Mr. Harwood. Extracts from the Hon'ble President and Council's Letter of Instruction to the Controlling Council of Revenue dated September 11, 1770.—Should inform yourselves of the real state of the collections in every part; of the amount of the charges of collections for some years past; if the Zemindars die without heirs, the lands should be let for a certain term of years and upon conditions as may encourage improvements.

[See the Letter Copy Books of the Resident at the Durbar at Moorshidabad 1769-1770 edited by the Ven. W. K. Firminger, Vol. I, pp. 40—58 letters no. 18-47, Vol. II, p. 14.]

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the President and Council, Fort William dated 6th August, 1771 on the subject of coins.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the President and Council, Fort William, relative to the administration of justice.

December, 1771.—To William Harwood, Supervisor of Rajmahal and Nathaniel Bateman, Supervisor of Sarkar Monghyr—Prevention of emigration of unlicensed Europeans (Frenchmen and others) into Sujauddowlah's territory.

26th March, 1772.—Orders of the Hon'ble Court of Directors relative to the administration of justice.

11th May, 1772.—From Samuel Middleton and George Hurst, Moorshidabad to William Harwood, Supervisor, Rajmahal—write that the Hon'ble President and Council have informed them that the Hon'ble Court of Directors have divested Mahomed Reza Cawn of his station of Naib Dewan, and have determined "to stand forth publicly in the character of Dewan"; and ask him to make the declaration public.

20th May, 1772.—The same. Copy of Regulations framed on the subject of the new year's settlement; sent him English, Persian and Bengali copies of advertisement for publication.

True copy of the 1st Regulation containing rules for letting out farms for fixed term of 5 years from 1st Bysack 1179 or 10th April, 1772.

True copy of additional Regulations containing rules about payment of kists into treasury, and about offices established for administration of justice.

19th June, 1772.—From G. Muir, Camp Colgong, to Mr. Nathaniel Bateman, Supervisor, Sarkar Monghier—Informs of his arrival at Colgong in command of a detachment for the garrison of Monghier, and asks him to make the nullahs in his district above Boglypore passable.

7th August, 1772.—Advertisement for acquainting people that persons buying, hoarding up, and selling grain at exorbitant price during famine are to be brought to condign punishment.

17th August, 1772.—To W. Harwood, Collector of Rajmahal—inform him of the abolition of the Council of Revenue at Moorshidabad and direct him to remit after 1st September, all his collections and accounts to the Presidency.

8th September, 1772.—Dissolution of Revenue Board at Moorshidabad on that day.

13th September, 1772.—To W. Harwood, Collector of Rajmahal and Bhagalpur.—Inform him that Messrs Dacres, Lawrell and Graham will continue circuit of districts for effecting settlement and establishing general regulations.

10th October, 1772.—Mr. Harwood to make enquiry about all straggling Europeans who are either residents or passengers, and report to the Board.

1st July, 1773.—To Mr. James Barton, Collector, Rajmahal—send him Extract of Proceedings of Board of Inspection for regulating allowance to Civil Servants; of proceedings of the Council of Revenue relative to the appointment of *Cazis* and *Muftis*.

Extract of Proceedings of 23rd November, 1773 containing Plan for the future management of the Provinces of Bengal and Bihar.

14th December, 1773.—Abolition of the Collectorship of Rajmahal—Scale of Allowances fixed for Councillors, Senior Merchants, factors and writers.

14th June, 1774.—Extract of proceedings of the Council of Revenue dated 17th May, 1774 about abolition of vending persons as slaves.

20th September, 1774.—Mr. James Barton appointed Superintendent of Collections of Monghier, Boglipore, and Rajmahal.

4th October, 1774.—To Mr. James Barton, Supdt. of Collections, Monghier, Boglipore and Rajmahal—send him extract of proceedings containing resolutions relative to his establishment and appointment of a Dewan during continuance of his Commission. Muddun Gopal appointed Dewan for Boglipore, Monghier and Rajmahal; also direct Capt. J. Browne who had the command of Jungleterry lands to settle with him the boundary of his districts.

Extract from the Instructions of the Court of Directors to the Governor-General-in-Council dated 29th March, 1774, about letting out of lands and farms of the provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa.

7th October, 1774.—Appointment of Augustus Cleveland as Barton's Assistant.

15th November, 1774.—From J. Browne to J. Barton informing that Ensign Pringle of his Battalion has been ordered on the following surveys—Telliaghurry, Colgong—Madrapore—Sujaul, Tarapore—Currickpoor—Chilkore, and asks him to give a perwannah for procuring guides and provisions.

28th November, 1774.—From Robert Palk and others, Patna to J. Barton—send an account of the jungeterry alienations from Curruckpore under the command of Captain Browne.

10th February, 1775.—From Captain James Browne, Camp Dara to Mr. James Barton—informs him that adherents and followers of Jaggernaut Das are distressing the country by their constant attacks and destroying inhabitants, and asks for 3 or 4 companies from Captn. Robinson's detachment towards Buggoreah.

13th, 14th, & 20th Feb., 1775.—From Captn. J. G. Robinson, Camp Sultangunge to Mr. Augustus Cleveland, Actg. Collector, Bhagalpur—informs he has proceeded with 6 companies for defence of Curruckpore, but has received orders from Supreme Council to proceed to Presidency; a detachment under Lt. Ramsay with 3 companies has been sent to Bogguriah.

16th February, 1775. (Letter no. 357).—From Captn. James Browne, Camp at Rooney to A. Cleveland. No necessity of Captn. Robinson to march to Bogguriah, his battalion would do. For a long time Jaggernaut Das rested secure in southern part of Currukdea Jungles; he has now come to stop collections, and threatened ryots with destruction if they assemble under company's Government. Ryots in terror have left houses. He has pursued the rebels for three days.

23rd February 1775 (letter no. 358).—From Captn. J. Browne to James Barton—Jaggernaut Das and his adherents turned from insurgents to public robbers. The leaders Juggernaut Das, Biroo Singh and his brother Runnoo Singh should be arrested. A reward of Rs. 3,000 set on Juggernaut's head.

3rd March, 1775 (No. 363).—From Lt. S. Ramsay, Bugguriah to J. Barton—sends Biroo Singh and Rannoo Singh of Curruckpore in charge of one Naik and four sepoys.

No. 368, dated 8th March, and 372, dated 14th March, 1775.—From Captain J. Browne to Lt. Ramsay, Bogguriah and Bownsi—Informs him of his march against enemy assembled in Chakay district, and requests him to march and encamp at Evolvahatty near Bownsi, to assist Mr. Grant in time of need.

14th March, 1775.—To James Barton, Collector Bhagalpur—ask him to encourage free trade so that no monopolies be exercised by natives and Europeans.

No. 379 dated 7th April, 1775.—From Warren Hastings, Clavering, Monson, Barwell and Francis to James Barton—desire to know the names of farms if any, set apart by members of Provincial Council, the profits of which have been or intended to be appropriated to their emoluments.

No. 400 dated 21st May, 1775.—From Lt. Col. B. Wielding, Monghier to James Barton—informs that he has detached two companies for protection of Curruckpore and Boglipore districts; Ghatwals of Curruckpore attached to Jaggernath Das disaffected to Government.

18th August, 1775.—From Warren Hastings, J. Clavering, Monson and Barwell to J. Barton—inform him of their having granted John Wilton exclusive privilege of providing opium produced in the districts of Boglipore and Havelly Monghyr.

469, dated 16th October, 1775.—Court of Directors' Instructions regarding measures to be pursued towards Foreign Companies or their agents in Bengal.

473(a) October, 1775.—Notice forbidding all persons in Company's employ from trading directly and indirectly in any article composing Company's investments and forbidding private merchants from making advances to weavers employed by the Company.

No. 119, 30th September, 1783.—From Messrs. S. Charters and C. Croftes, to A. Cleveland—inform him of the abolition of duties on transportation of all kinds of grain for October and November, owing to apprehension of famine in the Vizier's Province.

No. 123, 13th October, 1783.—From S. Charters and C. Croftes to A. Cleveland—about failure of crops in many districts and impending famine, and ask him to furnish price list four times monthly and account of several depositions of grain, and to see that the people do not increase the price of grain.

No. 124, 16th October, 1783.—From William Bruere, Assistant Secretary, Council Chamber to A. Cleveland—forwards him extract from the minutes of the Council of 14th October, 1783 containing resolutions that the Residents of Lucknow and Benares should give facilities to all persons intending to settle in Bihar and Bengal to save themselves from famine, and that all duties be suspended from every kind of grain.

No. 127, 23rd October, 1783.—Appointment of Committee of Grain.

No. 130, 27th October, 1783.—From William Bruere, Assistant Secretary to A. Cleveland,—authorises him to establish granaries according to his proposal.

Nos. 135 and 136.—1st and 10th November, 1783.—From Committee of Grain to A. Cleveland—advertisement regarding embargo on all exports of grain from the Company's dominions; request him to provide grain for granaries established under orders of Government.

No. 23, 26th February, 1784.—From W. Waverham, Secretary to Charles Chapman, Collector Boglipore—Forwards for publication abridged copies of regulation for the administration of justice.

No. 27, 26th March, 1784.—From W. Weber, Secretary, Rev. Dept., Fort William to Charles Chapman, Collector—Governor General's permission to Italian missionary Father Mare de la Tombe to remain at Boglipore to perform ministerial functions.

No. 35, 20th May, 1784.—From S. Charters and C. Croftes to C. Chapman Collector—sends notification inviting the inhabitants of Bengal to trade with Tibet.

No. 40. 24th June, 1784.—From Thomas Graham to C. Chapman Collector—rescinds resolution suspending duties on grain, and orders duties to be levied henceforward.

No. 66. 4th October, 1784.—From Committee of Grain to Collector. Prohibits hoarding and selling of grain at exorbitant price.

No. 146. 15th September, 1785.—Settlement of districts in Subey Bihar for year Fasli 1193.

No. 153. 14th October, 1785.—From W. Cowper and T. Graham to Mr. Chapman, Collector—Establishment of Custom house at Chousah and appointment of J. Wordsworth as Collector of Customs.

2nd February, 1786.—From Secretary, Revenue Department to Mr. Robert Adair, Collector—Acquaints him of his appointment as Collector of Boglipore and Judge of Dewanny Adawlut by Governor-General-in-Council.

Extract from Proceedings of Board of Revenue, dated 25th July, 1786 containing clauses 19—23 of an Anglo-French Convention empowering Chiefs of Factories and other French Establishments to recover debts and balances due by weavers and manufacturers though residing outside the establishment, and a clause regarding delivery by the French of natives pursued by Government for crimes and misdemeanours.

Extract of letter from Governor-General-in-Council (Secret and Foreign Department) dated 13th October, 1786 regarding hoisting of French flag at their five original factories.

No. 8. 10th April, 1787.—From J. Shore, T. Graham and Mackenzie to R. Adair, Collector of Bhagalpore—Place him in charge of Bhagulpore and Rajemahl etc. according to Governor-General's order for new arrangement of the country into Collectorships.

No. 20. 18th April, 1787.—From J. Duncan, Assistant Secretary, Rev. Dept. to R. Adair—The union of Revenue and Judicial authorities having been established, the allowance of the Judge and Collector is fixed at sicca Rs. 1,500 exclusive of commission and house allowance at Rs. 150, one Assistant is sanctioned at Rs. 500.

No. 24. 4th May, 1787.—Shambhoonath is confirmed as his Dewan.

No. 85(a). 16th September, 1788.—Extract of a letter from Governor-General-in-Council of 10th September 1788 regarding Complaints against Government officers.

No. 6. 4th January, 1790.—From Board of Revenue to A. Seton, Collector of Bhagalpur—Abolition of duty on dancing women; also Extract from Proceedings of Board of Revenue of 3rd December, 1789 regarding abolition of duties on certain articles.

No. 9. 8th February, 1793.—From John Rawlins, Acting Secretary, Revenue Board to J. Grant, Collector—Arrangement of mouzahs between the Collectorships of Purnea, Tirhoot and Bhagalpur.

No. 27. 29th March, 1793.—From G. H. Barlow, Sub-Secretary, Council Chamber to G. Dickinson, Collector of Bhagalpur—Establishments for the Dewanny Adalat and the magistracy of Bhagalpur to commence from 1st May.

No. 97. 26th July, 1798.—From J. Fullerton, T. Graham. and J. Myers to G. Dickinson, Collector—Send to him printed copy of resolutions passed at a general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta in connection with hostilities between the English and the French.

Issued.

No. 30. 3rd March, 1775.—From J. Barton, Superintendent of the Districts of Rajmahal, Boglipur and Monghier to Hon'ble Warren Hastings, Governor-General, Fort William—

Possession of the pergunnahs of Monghyr and Curruckpore have been given to Mohamed Ally and Ruder Mohan; also forwards

accounts of the districts under his charge, treasury accounts, collections etc., reports about disturbances caused by Jaggernath Das and his creatures in the southern part of his district and how they were put down by Captain Robinson.

No. 38. 25th March, 1775.—From J. Barton to Thomas Hénchman, Resident at Malda—Governor-General and Council's instructions to promote internal trade by encouraging free and open commerce and by preventing all monopolies.

No. 58. 26th April, 1775.—To Lt. Col. Wielding, commanding at Monghyr—Prevention of emigration of unlicensed Europeans.

No. 132. 4th October, 1775.—From Superintendent, Boglipore—No French territories and residencies within his districts.

No. 253. 7th November, 1776.—Submits answers to questions relative to coinage and currency in his districts.

No. 277. 30th December, 1776.—Petitions of Farmers of Boglipore and Colgong seeking protection from incursions of the hill people of Jungleterry.

No. 282. wnd Jan., 1777.—To Captain James Browne—To send a detachment for defence of Currackpore against depredations of Ghatwals.

No. 386. 6th November, 1777.—To Warren Hastings—Acknowledges receipt of his letter of 31st October informing him of the application of Cowder Aly, son of Fazl Aly, late Zemindar of Curruckpore praying for investing him and submits his view in the matter objecting to the claims of the applicant and granting him sanad.

No. 456 and 464. 8th and 20th May, 1778.—To George Hodgson, Secretary, Revenue Department—Depredations of Jaggernauth Das and his followers; 44 villages burnt and plundered.

No. 474. 2nd June, 1778.—Advance of one lakh sicca rupees to Mirza Saadat Ally Cawn, as he is obliged to pay exorbitant interest to shroffs and merchants of Monghyr.

No. 587. 17th May, 1779.—To Warren Hastings—explains additional charge of Rs. 838-7-0 incurred for presents and feasts to several tribes of hill people; 29 Mangeys or Chiefs of Hills have come down and taken the usual oath of allegiance to Government.

N. 653. 6th November, 1779.—From A. Cleveland, Superintendent, Boglipore to William Harwood, Chief and Provincial Council of Moorshedabad—requests him to direct Raja of Dinajpore to pay Rs. 14,400 on account of loss sustained by the Zemindar of Congole by his establishment of Ranigunge to the utter destruction of Nawabgunge, and to compel the Raja to demolish Ranigunge as ordered by the Governor-General.

No. 691. 13th January, no. 702. 25th February, no. 725. 31st March, 1780.—From A. Cleveland to Warren Hastings—Relates his success in regulating Hill Chowkey bundeys and restoring peace; his tour through the Hills and a part of Jungleterry to interview the Hill Chiefs to whom he gave feasts and presents on the part of Government; their declaration to renounce all unlawful practices of robbery, murder and devastation, if Government would secure them means of subsistence; his proposal to enrol a corps of 400 Hill archers officered by 8 chiefs under the command of Bhagalpur Collector; reports about his difficulty in apprehending Roopnarain Das, and notices the reprehensible conduct of Morar Singh.

No. 88. 16th July, 1780.—From A. Cleveland to Warren Hastings—reports to him the state of Curruckpore Zemindary, recommends that as the present heir of Raja Cowdar Ally, grandson of Mozuffer Ally, is a minor of less than 5 years, the country be left under the management of Chowdhuries.

No. 106. 15th September and no. 117, 14th October, 1780.—From Superintendent, Boglipore to Warren Hastings—Rajah Cawdar Ally has this day been invested with the Zemindary of Curruckpore and Chuney Lal, a very old servant of the family, has been appointed his guardian and manager. To pay Raja's debt to Captain J. Browne (Commander Light Infantry, Monghier), pergunnah Cudgira has been appropriated for that purpose; recommends that Raja Cawdar Ally who requests loan from Bhagalpur treasury to meet the demand of Captain Browne who advanced money to his father for protection of Khalsa lands, be given the loan.

Vol. 4 letter no. 236. 16th January, 1783.—From A. Cleveland to Warren Hastings—transmits a plan for establishing and regulating a fixed weight in his districts.

Vol. 5 letter no. 24. 31st January, 1784.—From C. Chapman, Collector of Boglipore to Warren Hastings—Weight of 80 sicca rupees the seer has been fixed to be standard weight in the district of Bhoglipore; this is also to be the standard weight in the district of Rajmahal from the year 1191.

Vol. 7. letter no. 62 22nd December, 1787.—From Collector, Boglipore to John Sore, President, and members of the Board of Revenue—transmits an account of different species of rupees circulating through the district with the usual rates of batta upon each.

Vol. 8. letter dated 24th January, 1789.—From Collector of Boglipore to G. C. Meyer, Rev. Dept.—sends an account of weights and measures in use throughout his Collectorship (Boglipore and Rajmahal).

Vol. 9. letter no. 43 28th October, 1789.—From A. Seton, Collector of Boglipore to John Shore, President, Board of Revenue—regarding oppression to weavers.

Vol. 10. letters no. 34 and 36 of 19th and 22nd July, 1789.—From James Grant, Collector, Bhagalpore to Charles Stuart, President, Board of Revenue—Sayer Collections, and proposed establishments for them.

Nos. 46 & 48. 22nd & 30th October, 1790.—From J. Davies, Asst. Collector, Bhagalpore to Charles Stuart—sends a list Zemindars and landholders with remarks on their characters and other particulars; report on land the immediate property of the Company.

No. 50(a). 29th Nov., 1790.—From James Grant, Collector to C. Stuart—furnishes a report concerning the Zemindars and other landholders of the Beyhar Division of the district.

21st January, 1791.—J. Grant to C. Stuart—measurement of land on which Hauts, Bazars, and Ganges are situated.

10th May, 1792.—From James Grant to W. Cowper, President, Board of Revenue—annexes statements of compensation due to Zemindars of Bhagalpur and Rajamahall on the abolished sayer in the mode approved of by the Governor-General-in-Council under date the 15th April, 1791.

25th Feb., 1791.—From James Grant to C. Stuart—submits a report on his proposed assessment of the Behar portion of his Collectorship.

29th July, 1791.—Statement of sayer abolished in Bhagalpore.

Judicial Letters Received.

Vol. 1. 24th Sep., 1793.—To H. Lodge, Magistrate at Boglipore—Proclamation regarding the accession of Nawab Nazirul Moolk Bahadur, the eldest son of Nawab Mobarakul Dowlah to the Subedarship of these provinces.

Vol. I. 17th June, 1793.—Governor-General's order regarding the drawing up of complete and accurate list of each of the following descriptions of persons :

1. List of all Europeans, whether British subjects or subjects of foreign states—France excepted, not in civil, military and marine service of the Hon'ble Company or admitted advocates, attorneys and officers of Supreme Court of Judicature, residing within Calcutta and its environs.

2. List of all Europeans through the Provinces of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and the Zemindary of Benares.

3. A List of Native Christians of whatever Church, sect, class or order residing within Calcutta and environs, above the age of sixteen years.

Letters Issued.

22nd August, and 1st November, 1792.—From Mr. Davies, Asst. Magistrate, Bhagalpore to John Fombelle, Registrar to Nizamat Adawlut—sends a report on the Zila Cauzys in the Bhagalpore and Rajmahal districts.

11th January, 1794.—From J. Fombelle, Magistrate, Bhagalpur to G. H. Barlow, Registrar to Nizamat Adawlut. Report on jail and prisoners at his station.

11th February, 1797.—From J. Fombelle, Judge and Magistrate to G. H. Barlow, Secretary to Government—Gives particulars relative to Europeans not in the service of the Company residing in his jurisdiction.

17th February, 1797.—From J. Fombelle, Magistrate, Bhagalpore to G. Arbuthnot, Magistrate, Tirhoot—informs that the base kinds of piece introduced into circulation at Monghyr and afterwards current in Bhagalpore were manufactured in Arbuthnots' district.

31st July, 1799.—From J. Fombelle to the Committee for investigating into the Police throughout the Company's Government—reports on the then state of Police within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER VII.

Record Room of the Collector of Purneah.

The English correspondence up to the year 1800 only was examined. The volumes may be classified thus :—

A. Original Letters Received ...	23 Vols.	1791—1800.
B. Copies of Letters Received ...	8 „	1784—1794.
C. Copies of Letters Issued ...	11 „	1775—1800.
D. Press List (Received 4, Issued 3) ...	7 „	1775—1800.

The copies of letters received (B) are other than original Letters (A).

Many volumes are in an extremely damaged condition; the bindings being worn off there is no indication of the original number slips. Some of the correspondence has accordingly been kept in flat files. Arrangement is being made to preserve them more thoroughly. The subject matter is treated chronologically.

NATURE OF CORRESPONDENCE.

A. Original letters received by the Collector of Purnea.

(a) From the Board of Revenue.

31st Jan., 1791.—The Board ask information as to persons confined in jail at the suit of Government for inability to discharge demands due from them.

7th Feb., 1791.—Regulations for guidance in the collection of Abkarry approved by the Governor-General in Council.

16th Feb., 1791.—Collector not to pay the least attention to Khajejadas, i.e., persons belonging to the Khaje family—who, it appears, claimed certain marks of distinction when resorting to the Company's dominions.

2nd March, 1791.—Abolition of sayer not to extend to Military Bazar.

4th March, 1791.—Opium Proclamation with Persian and Bengali translations.

9th March, 1791.—Regarding commercial communications between Company's territories and those of the Raja of Nepal.

20th April, 1791.—Proclamations with Persian and Bengali translations prohibiting clandestine manufacture of salt.

12th Oct., 1791.—Monthly statement of markets and prices of grains noting material variations; Collectors not to adopt coercive measures to reduce market rates.

October and Nov., 1791.—Dawk Establishment.

14th Dec., 1791.—Circular directing Collectors to prevent Zemindars from collecting Sayer duties from Beoparies and other traders.

11th May, 1792.—Council Chamber's remarks to Secretary, Board of Revenue, regarding outrages committed by the Gorcolly Troops in the district of Purnea, informing him that the Governor-General has written to the Nepal Government and direct the Collector to confine Mirgput Sardar and Ajodea Ram, natives of Purnea, who joined either of the contending parties.

13th June, 1792.—About *Chootki* in cowries formerly taken in hats and gunges of the Purneah District.

27th June, 1792.—Relative to inspection of boats laden with fire arms.

24th July, 1792.—Prevention of illicit practices in salt to which people might be tempted owing to high price.

15th Oct., 1792.—Under orders of Governor-General in Council, dated 29th July, 1791, granting of sunnuds discontinued; succession disputes to be determined by established Courts of Justice.

20th Oct., 1792.—Table of Rates of Batta proposed in the letter of Mint Committee, assaying of rupees not mentioned in the table tendered in payment of revenue to Collectors.

28th Nov., 1792.—Governor-General-in-Council permits Mr. Pagan to purchase lands in Purnea for establishing sugar works, and rent lands for cultivation of cane subject to his agreeing to be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Adalat.

Copy of Extract of a letter from the Board of Trade to G. G. in Council dated 7th August, 1792, regarding information be supplied by Resident at Benares and Collectors respecting sugarcane cultivation, produce, and consumption and exportation; also a letter of 17th September to William Cowper, President, Board of Revenue, regarding encouragement of plantation of sugar for supply to England and prosperity of tenants; Zemindars not to increase rent of such lands.

Copy of letter dated 24th August, 1792 from Council Chamber to Secretary, Board of Revenue regarding allowance of Company's servants who are writers.

(b) from the Accountant General's office.—Vol. containing correspondence between 30th Aug., 1793 and 6th Dec., 1799.

24th Aug., 1793.—Establishing currency of gold in every part of the country. Collector to particularise several species of rupees in his Treasury, also to specify the component part of the balance in gold.

14th Nov., 1793.—Rupees of sorts for recoinage must be sent to the Mint at which the recoinage shall be ordered, and value regulated by the Mintmaster's standard.

23rd May, 1794.—Resolution of the Governor-General in Council respecting payment to troops in gold—till free circulation of gold, Collectors to set apart sufficient silver in the Treasury for one month's pay to troops in advance, with authority to exchange gold for silver for advancing the whole of the pay to privates and non-Commissioned officers and half of the pay to Commissioned officers.

22nd Jan., 1795.—Direction to Collector how the salaries of the establishment under the Board of Trade should be paid, how much in gold and how much in silver.

11th July, 1795.—Salaries of Vakeels or pleaders employed on the part of the Company in the several courts of Judicature be included in the charges of the Judicial Department and not in the General Department.

10th Oct., 1795.—Discharge of assignments in favour of Commercial Residents on the Collector's treasury.

11th Oct., 1797.—Collector to furnish annual statement of lands ordered to be put up to sale for recovery of arrears of revenue on the Bengal portion of his district.

7th April, 1798.—Payment of interest.

21st March, 1799.—Charges of Separate Accounts to be entered in the Treasury Accounts.

B. Copies of Letters Received.

27th June, 1788.—In conformity with the orders of Governor-General in Council Collector not to grant Pattas to ryots without application to and previous sanction of his Lordship in Council.

8th July, 1788 and 26th Aug., 1788.—Collector not to discourage exportation of grain from his district and ordered to pass grain of merchants detained at Karagollah; Collector not to interfere in sale, purchase or transportation of grain.

31st Aug., 1788.—From the Khalsa—Collector to transmit exact standard of weights and measures in his collectorship.

5th Sep., 1788.—Proposed Regulation in respect of Rent free and Malikana lands.

10th Sep., 1788.—From E. Hay, Secretary to Government—sends copies of commercial treaty concluded between the East India Company and the Nabob Vizier; Collector to circulate them among traders and merchants.

10th Sep., 1788.—Proposed Regulation that “all persons preferring complaints at the Khalsa against officers of Government of a serious nature as extortion and corrupt practices or oppression be required to enter into a penalty bond binding themselves to continue the prosecution till the conclusion of the enquiry”.

9th Oct., 1788.—From Mr. Pagan—Collector to inform the Governor General in Council of the cruel and wanton murder by Dyaram, the Morung Sardar of Palamary, of one of the Company's ryots.

20th Dec., 1788.—From G. H. Barlow, Sub-Secretary to the Revenue Department—“Lord Cornwallis has desired me to acquaint you that from the account lately received from the Resident at Benares it is probable there will be great scarcity of grain in that district owing to failure of the late rains. He therefore wishes you will use all the means in your power to encourage the merchants to export grain to Benares”, and to ascertain the quantity of grain he might purchase without distressing the inhabitants of his district or considerably raising the price of grain.

Feb., 1789.—Disputed claims of the Zemindar of Terra Cardeh and Gurkha Amla of Morang.

15th May, 1789.—From Evelyn—Governor-General-in-Council has appointed a Commissioner for enquiring into and reporting upon sundry complaints preferred by the Zemindar and ryots of Purneah against the Collector, his Head Assistant, and his Dewan, Bahadur Singh.

7th Oct., 1789.—Release of persons from confinement for the balance of 1194.

7th Oct., 1789.—From Pagan—Gorrea (Gorca, Gurkha?) forces on the frontier increased to 600, Bhutia irregulars joining them; Sepoys at Tera Cordeh may be cut off, ryots in fear have deserted their habitations; no prospect of cultivation of Rabee crops, loss of revenue apprehended.

22nd Oct., 1789.—From Thos. Cust, Captain commanding 32nd battalion of Sepoys, 4th Brigade—asks him to order Zemindars for usual supplies of firewood to troops passing through his district, and provide boats to enable him to cross the Ganges at Pointy to Canagolla.

1st March, 1790.—From Robert Kyd, Calcutta—sends him seeds of the Cambay and Northern Circars varieties of indigo supposed to yield a dye of superior quality, for distribution among natives for cultivation and manufacture.

25th June, 1790.—Female Proprietors, and guardians of idiots, minors and lunatics to have a voice in the election of manager.

14th July, 1790.—From Council Chamber, Calcutta—Governor-General's instructions for experiment on raising Virginia tobacco in tobacco-yielding areas of Purnea, and encouraging its cultivation by paying for it double the amount of price of Purneah tobacco.

20th August, 1790.—Amount of allowances hitherto paid to Qazies, Qanoongoes and pensioners to be included in the Jamma of the landholders, for payment by Collector on the part of Government.

30th August, 1790.—Marking of boundaries of existing hauts and bazars.

8th November, 1790.—From Collins and Sanderson, opium Contractors—request him to regard Mr. John Glass, Surgeon of Bhagalpur, as their authorised agent. (Note—He was appointed an Assistant Surgeon in 1781.)

5th July, 1793.—From Thomas Hawkins, Commanding at Tajpore—informs him of his having despatched an officer and 59 men in pursuit of Loohan Ali Shaw, leader of Fakeers.

12th August, 1793.—Collector to notify in country languages Revenue Department notification of November 22, 1792 proclaiming that all gold mohurs of full weight (with their subdivisions) coined in the Calcutta mint since March 20, 1769 to be a legal tender of payment in all public and private transactions at the rate of 16 sicca rupees for each mohur and proportionally for its subdivisions. Though not advisable to issue the commercial and salt advances in gold, salaries of those departments may be paid in gold.

October 7 and 21, 1796.—Respecting lands held by the late Mr. Pagan on the borders of Purnea and the Morung country. Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated 9th August 1796 on the subject of raising Bees and cultivation of Potatoes. Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors dated the 9th May, 1797 regarding the writing of a general History of British Affairs in the East Indies by the Company's Histriographer, Collector to send information of Chronology, Geography, useful Arts and sciences, Fine Arts, and former and present state of international and foreign trade, he may be able to collect for forwarding.

January, 1799.—Petition of Asmat Onnisa Begum, the widow of Raza Ally Khan, praying that certain mauzahs of hers be taken by the Company and in lieu thereof subsistence given to her throughout her life under Regulation 8 of 1793.

7th May, 1799.—From the Revenue Board—Instructions of Government regarding Invalid Establishment.

22nd October, 1799.—Petition of Sunkut Buchks, a Nanak Fakeer, Mohunt of Sunkut Cownlapore in the district of Purnea, praying that the customary Sunnud be given to him by the Collector for receiving the allowance of Rs. 112 for defraying expenses of travellers.

C. Copies of Letters Issued.

(To the Board of Revenue, where not otherwise mentioned.)

5th April, 1787.—Collector informs the Board that Zemindars want advance of Takavi.

3rd August, 1787.—To Lieutenant Richard Walker Commanding at Dinajpore—Informs that he would keep the Sepoys ready for a march to join him at Dinajpur in the campaign against Nazir Deo.

4th August, 1787.—Apprehends total ruin of crops owing to heavy rains, Eastern pergunnahs completely under water.

12th August, 1787.—Rate of interest ryots pay on money borrowed.

15th August, 1787.—Seeks permission to resume the Jaghir of a refractory Jaghirdar, Mihirput Sardar of Fauzpoore-Singhia, for unwillingness to settle accounts, and as the services for which the jaghir was given are no longer required.

15th December, 1787.—To W. B. Smith at Natpore—Regarding dispute between the Zemindar of Tera Cordeh and the Gorcoli Amla of Morung respecting some lands.

30th January, 1788.—Informs that he cannot ascertain the stock of grain in hand, export greatly exceeds that of previous years.

23rd April, 1788.—Asks his Assistant M. D. Grey to tour in the district to ascertain quantity of grain in the granaries of merchants, and what may be spared without distress to inhabitants.

24th July, 1788.—To Edward Hay, Secretary to Government—explains why he detained a quantity of grain belonging to some merchants at Carragola; after receipt of orders to discontinue the enquiry about the quantity of grain in the district, there was no obstruction by him.

25th August, 1788.—Rani Indravati, Zemindar of Haveli Pergunnah appointed Murli Dhar with whom as a responsible person settlement has been concluded. Petition of Ryots and Talookdars of Purnea to the Board of Revenue complaining of the oppressive conduct of Mr. Douglas, Collector, and his Dewan Bahadur Singh—November 1788. Translation of a Hindoo letter written by Pan Raye Doobey to the Tera Cordeh Zemindar dated the 24th Bhadon, 1197 Mulky, complaining that the Subah of Morung sent 80 sepoys to the frontier, and Moosa saw stationed at Mauzah Cordeh in Morung attached paddy harvests of the Muglana country, ryots in great terror.

18th February, 1789.—Sends report of Aumeen deputed to examine the claims of the Gorcolly Amlah of Morung.

27th May, 1789.—Transmits answers on the question of cotton thread.

26th June, 1789.—Settlement of the Bihar districts in his charge.

July, August, 1789.—Translate of a Hindu Arzee to the Collector from Gudgeput Sardar dated the 27th Bhadon, 1197 Mulky, complaining of the arrival of three Gorcolly Jemadars with Harkaras at Mahadeopur in Morung, and several depredations committed by them. Translate of a letter written by Collector to Zorawar Singh, Soubah of Morung, on the 1st of August, 1789—regarding attachment of frontier lands in dispute in Pergunnah Tera Cordeh. Translate of an Arzee from Shaikh Hoolas, Havildar, sent with 15 sepoys to the Frontier, dated 3rd Aswin, 1197 Mulky, informing him that a great number of Gorcolly troops had come to Tera Cordeh and cut down paddy in spite of remonstrance.

9th October, 1789.—To Captain E. Lambert—Request him to order an officer with 2 companies to repel the threatened attack of the Gorcolly troops on the frontier.

6th October, 1790.—To Hon'ble Charles Stewart—Submits the result of his enquiries as to whether the ground attached to the salt godown be the property of Government.

16th April, 1791.—Acknowledges receipt of a petition from the vakeel of the Raja of Nepaul complaining of encroachment by the Zemindar of Tera Cordeh. There was no such encroachment, Governor-General in Council on 23rd September, 1789 approved of Mr. Heatly's (Collector of Purneah) mode of adjusting boundary, and ordered (30th September and 21st October) Collector to station force on the frontier sufficient to protect it from insult till final adjustment.

12th July, 1792.—To the Right Hon'ble Earl Cornwallis, Governor-General in Council—regarding some *Pulwars* or boats containing firearms (stopped within 4 cos of Morung Frontier.)

20th July, 1792.—Informs that Mirgpat Sirdar against whom the Morung Amla complained is now in confinement. Account of Mirgpat Sardar and Ajedearm's conduct.

1st September, 1792.—Hostilities recommenced between the Gorcollis and Bootias; Chowka Raja with a party of a thousand Bootias descended into the low country; troops of both might attempt to pass within the frontier; Collector's proposal to ask commanding officer at Tajepore to re-inforce the station on the Frontier.

9th December, 1792.—To the Right Hon'ble Charles Earl Cornwallis—regarding renewal of hostilities between the Bootan and Goorca Governments. On account of an outrage of the Gorcollis on a mart of Satsung Gola the Bootias have crossed the Teestah and are marching to Morung.

19th February, 1793.—To Captain Kirkpatrick on deputation to Nepaul—Encloses correspondence on the question of boundary dispute between Tera Cordeh and Morung, and in case Nepaul Government should send some officer to adjust the boundary it should be accurately demarcated by reference to measurement of Mr. Pagan's grant in 1786-87.

28th June, 1794.—To John Hannay, Judge and Magistrate. Purnea—Instructed Company's vakeel to bring an action against Bahauder Singh, the late Dewan of the district and Teluk Chand, Mohurir, for recovery of certain sums collected over and above the established Police Tax assessed on Allumgunge etc. in Bengal year 1200.

6th July, 1794.—To George Udny, Commercial Resident, Maldah—one assignment of the 12th April is liquidated in gold and that of the 9th May in silver. His receipts are so generally in gold that he cannot say when he will be able to liquidate the remaining assignment in sicca specie.

27th July, 1794.—To Captain Witherston commanding at Tajpore—asks him to station a guard at the Kutchery of the Farmer of Nautpore.

28th July, 1794.—Farmer of Nautpore, a pergunnah bordering on the Morung frontier, complains that Khurum Shaw with a party of Fakeers attacked 2 villages, killed one man and wounded 3 others. He has asked Captain Witherston (27th July, 1794) to station a guard at the Farmer's Cutcherry till the withdrawal of the Fakeers. Khurram Shaw made 3 attacks during the last six months.

1st August, 1794.—Very great scarcity of silver; it will retard Commercial and Opium investment; several descriptions of silver coin in the district should be sent to the mint to be recoined into siccas of the 19th Sun, which with gold coin of the same era should be the predominant and only currency.

9th September, 1794.—Regarding lands the immediate property of Government. Remains of a fort situated in the City of Purneah encompassing 40 to 50 bighas of land, now possessed by different descriptions of persons who erected houses and shops but not paid *Chandconah*.

17th October, 1794.—Prices of grain.

17th October, 1794.—Acknowledges receipt of letter acquainting that the Governor General in Council has resolved to establish public granaries in different parts of the country to answer exigencies in seasons of scarcity.

To N. B. Edmonstone. Persian Translator.—Notwithstanding the Raja of Nepaul's assurances to the Governor General to deal with the Fakeers in an effectual manner there is no abatement in their depredations, Khurum Shah the pandit chief has been released by the Raja and he has encamped at Mutteance, a Morung village, on the Tirlut boundary threatening to visit Raja Madho Singh unless he pays a sum of money.

12th December, 1794.—To N. B. Edmonstone, Persian Translator—informs him that he sent the letter addressed to the Rajah of Nepaul; complains of Raja of Morung's intriguing disposition who might intercept the chaprasis, the bearers of the letter; Sarbarakar of Surjapore and farmers of Northern Parganas complain of incursions of Fakeers who have murdered men and plundered people, who have been protected and encouraged by the Raja of Morung; boundary being made the pretext of attack.

19th January, 1795.—About the Fakeers.

3rd April, 1795.—Breed of Horses in the district, no prospect of success from any institution for that purpose in Purneah.

3rd May, 1795.—Tax on spirituous liquors; inconsiderable income during Moghul Government (never exceeded two thousand rupees annually).

12th November, 1799.—Price current of grain between 15th and 19th October.

18th November, 1799.—Translation of a petition of Khosli Waqt Bulkit, son of late Raja Roshan Bulkit, for nine tungs him as heretofore with a certain Jagir.

CHAPTER VIII.

Record Room of the Collector of Cuttack.

Originally there were 668 volumes of correspondence in this Record Room, of which an office catalogue was prepared. I am informed that under the direction of the Board of Revenue some of the correspondence was examined in 1909. The important letters were separated from unimportant, and rebound in separate volumes meant for permanent preservation. The unimportant letters were recommended for destruction but were preserved. It appears that 103 volumes were thus examined and renumbered by the office in ink. The subsequent volumes were not inspected and bear the original number. The new number of volumes 1—23 and 23(a) corresponds to no. 1—35 in the office catalogue (the subject matter being Salt Department—Letters Issued), 24—52, and 5 vols. containing important letters received no. 3—7 correspond to 36—90 (Salt Department—Letters received); 53-54 to 91—96 (Income Tax Letters Received) and 55-97 to 97—103.

6 volumes of Press Lists were prepared of letters contained in these 103 volumes.

Many of the volumes are in an extremely decayed condition. Many pages are crumbling to bits of fragment, and owing to defacement many are difficult to read.

Salt Department letters issued.

No. of volumes.	Date.		Serial no. of letters.	
1.	1806-1808	...	...	2-133
2-3.	Missing (could not be found by the Record Keeper).			
4.	1815-1817	...	...	533-650
5.	1817-1819	...	...	651-835
6.	1819-1822	...	...	836-1043
7.	1822-1823	...	...	1044-1318
8.	1823-1825	...	...	1319-1554
9	1825-1828	...	...	1555-1913
10.	1828-1832	...	...	1914-2444
11.	1832-1834	...	...	2245-2752

30.	1822	...	...	790-906
31.	1822-1823	...	...	907-1045
32-33.	Not found.			
34.	1825	...	...	1328-1457
35.	1826-1827	...	...	1458-1658
36.	1828-1829	...	...	1659-1843
37.	1830-1831	...	...	1844-2077
38.	1832	...	...	2078-2237
39.	1833	...	...	2238-2359
40.	1834	...	...	2350-2458
41.	1835	...	...	2459-2586
42.	1837-1838	...	...	2588-2726
43.	1839	...	...	2727-2804
44.	1840	...	...	2805-2951
45.	1841-1842	...	...	2952-3147
46.	1843-1845	...	...	3148-3330
47.	1846-1848	...	...	3331-3546
48.	1849-1851	...	...	3548-3770
49.	1852-1854	...	...	3771-4009
50.	1854-1855	...	...	4011-4219
51.	1854-1859	...	...	4220-4459
52.	1858-1859	...	...	4460-4694

Letters received (b).

(b) These are important and recommended to be preserved for ever.

No. of vols.	Date.	Serial no. of letters.		
3.	1806-1812	...	...	...
4.	1813-1820	... Important letters of the above series.		
5.	1821-1849	...	...	...
6.	1851-1856	...	...	...
7.	1857-1859	... (also contains some letters received of the Income Tax Department.)		

Press Lists.

No. of Vols.	Serial no. of letters.		Date.	
III.	1-2406	...	...	1806-1834
IV.	2407-4694	...	...	1834-1859

Income Tax Department (a) letters received.

No. of vols.	Date.		Serial no. of letters.	
53.	1860-1862	...	...	1-313
54.	1863-1866	...	...	314-436

(b) Letters issued not found.

Press lists were made both of (a) letters received and (b) letters issued and are contained in a volume marked V, but the corresponding original volumes of letters issued were not found.

Press list.

Volume V.—(a) Letters received ... 1-464 (1860-1866)

(b) Letters issued ... 1-558 (1860-1866)

Accountant Department.—Letters received.

No. of vols.	Date.			
55.	1811-1813	...	...
56.	1816-1819	...	...
There is a gap between 1813 and 1816. Vols. from 104 bear original number.				
104-128	...	...	...	1820-1850
129-138	...	...	...	1850-1860

Press list of letters received.

Volume VI. 1-615 ... 1810-1821

Letters issued.

139-149	...	...	...	1810-1850
149-156	...	...	...	1850-1868

Miscellaneous.

Letters received.		Letters issued.	
Nos. of vols.	Date.	Nos. of vols.	Date.
157-248 ...	1805-1850	266-324	... 1806-1850
249-265 ...	1850-1859	325-348	... 1850-1870

Correspondence with the Commissioner.

Letters issued.		Letters received.	
348-390 ...	1805-1850	413-492 ...	1804-1850
391-412 ...	1850-1870	493-510 ...	1851-1859

Criminal Department.

Letters received.		Letters issued.	
511-574 ...	1804-1850	605-630 ...	1808-1850
575-604 ...	1850-1859	631-664 ...	1851-1870

Circulars.

Volumes	...	665-668	... 1849-1859
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Salt Department—Nature of Correspondence—Letters sent.

Vol. I (1806—1808).—Reports about receiving charge of office, advancement of money to the Molunghees to enable them to commence manufacture of salt, attachment of salt unaccompanied by a Rowannah, prosecution of native officers for embezzlement of salt and other illegal practices; reward for seizure of illicit salt; transmission of Salt Accounts; condition of *aurungs* in the Northern Division of Cuttack, the Salt Agent suggesting monopoly of manufacture of salt by Government; arzee of Raja of Coojung to levy a certain quantity of salt from Molunghees in his own estate for family consumption, religious ceremonies etc., similar petition from Raja of Kunkah; suit against a native officer for smuggling; various modes of smuggling (see letter no. 133); allowance to Molunghees for exportation of salt from the Khalaris to Government of Golahs.

Vol. 4. Letter no. 535. 30th June, 1815.—To the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Salt Dept.—sends a letter from the Collector of Ganjam regarding a Chowky lying between the districts of Cuttack and Ganjam.

28th March, 1816.—Claims of priests of the sanctuary of Jaggernaut for Karkatch salt for *Bhoge*; they enjoyed *Salt Birts*.

Sending Coote accounts, exportation of Cuttack salt from Chilka lake to Sulkea; Coojung insurgents (1817); unshaken allegiance of Kunkah Raja; account given by Mr. C. Becher, Salt Agent, regarding disturbances in Khoordah and Coojung. Vol. 5. Molunghees dying of Cholera; apprehension of Government loss from stoppage of manufacture of salt; from time to time the Salt Agent asks Cholera pills from W. S. Steven, Civil Surgeon of Cuttack; extortion by Sarbarkars of Khoorda upon the Molunghees.

Vol. 6.—Manufacture of Karkatch salt at Lake Chilka due to flooding of the Salt Char, the Manikpatan Bar being the cause of floods; Salt Agent recommends opening of the Bar; Persian copy of General Rules for prevention of illicit dealings in salt (letter no. 940); case against Gopeemohan Bose Daroga.

Vol. 7.—Grant of salt and fuel land; Khorakee salt to officer of establishment, contract for exportation of salt; prevention of transit of salt through Mohurbhunj and Neelgiri into Behar and suppression of contraband smuggling thereo; contract engagements with Mesrrs. Reddal & Co.

Vol. 8.—Salt Agent requests Lieutt. G. Minchin, Master Attendant, to survey vessels of Contractor Ram Soonder Sain for shipment of 75,000 mds. of salt from Chilka Lake; *abrah* system of salt manufacture; Banga and Coot accounts, etc.

Vols. 9—11.—Articles obtained from Import Warehouse keeper for rewarding Molunghees; tender from Mr. Beetson to export salt from Chilka Lake to Sulkea; grant of *burrants*; shipping 2 lakhs mds. of Cuttack Pungah Salt from Govt. Gola at Hansooah and Moondamolung to Sulkea; payment of Moshaira to Zemindars for 1238 S. S., sending accounts to Accountant Salt Dept., arrangement with Tributary Rajas for promotion of retail sale and suppression of contraband trade.

Vols. 12—14.—Not important.

Vols. 15—23.—Cases of salt smuggling; supply of Patent Levers for weighing salt and abolition of Kyal at Aurungs; loss of salt due to storm, inundation etc; transport bills; repairs of golahs, receipts and deliveries of salt; sale account of Punga Salt; Quarterly Quick and Dead Stock accounts; reward on confiscated salt, Establishment Book etc. cessation of manufacture of salt by Govt., (1864).

Vol. 23(a).—Contains important letters of the above nature—graphic description of storm of 1823, and loss to salt manufacture; claims of Zemindars for Khalari rent (1863).

LETTERS RECEIVED.

The nature of correspondence is the same as above. Temporary Regulations for the Department of Salt in the Province of Cuttack transmitted by G. Udny, President and Members, Board of Trade in the Salt Dept., to Commissioner of Cuttack, May, 1804 (an important document); letter from C. M. Ricketts, Secy. to Salt Dept. to J. King, Salt Agent, Cuttack (February 1808) containing principle of settlement, deductions being allowed to Zemindars on account of rent for khalari and fuel lands from jumma; no duties or imposts to be levied on salt passing through

the territories of Rajas or Zemindars; settlement of salt lands and salt Revenue, appointment of Sir G. Martindell and Mr. Walter Ewer as Joint Commissioners for enquiry into the general state of the district (19th August, 1817). Supply of salt for the consumption of the inhabitants of Dhenkanal Estate (1831), Condition of Salt Agency in Pooree District (1854).

Income Tax.—The correspondence has no historical importance.

Accountant Department.

Nature of correspondence—Hal Touzi Accounts, discharging drafts of the Pay Master; transmission of vouchers passed by the Military Auditor, advancing to the Commissary General amount for victualling Europeans, General Jumma Wassil Bakee Account, Bakee Touzee Account, Abkaree Jumma Wassil Bakee Kurch Accounts of the Collector's district, granting of military assignments, remission to managers of Bengal Military Widows' Fund, bills on account of subscriptions, account of Poolbundy expenses; Invoice sent by Mint Master; half yearly Inefficient Balance Report; bills of Marine Establishment.

Letters Received.

(Samples.)

Letter no. 34 of 27th April, 1810.—From Civil Auditor to R. Mitford, Collector of Cuttack—requests him to furnish a certificate of the date on which he delivered over his charge of office of Register at the City Court of Moorsheedabad.

No. 98 of February 27, 1811.—From W. Egerton, Accountant General to E. Scott Waring, Collector of Cuttack—requests him to preserve Arcot rupees in his treasury for remission to the Collector of Ganjam.

No. 110 of April 16, 1811.—From Acct. Genrl. to Collr., Cuttack—asks him to furnish him with accounts of collections made from the lands assigned as an endowment for the expenses at the Temple of Juggernaut for the period during which such collections have been appropriated under the British Government.

No. 175 of September 1, 1812.—From Acct. General to G. Warde, Collector—informs him that Raja Vassa Reddi Venkatadri Naidool, a considerable Zemindar in the Northern Sarkars being about to perform a pilgrimage to Benares, the Rt. Hon'ble Governor-General in Council in compliance with a request from the Government of Fort St. George, directs that he shall be supplied by Collectors with sums on his producing certificates that the amount has been previously paid into the Treasury of the Collector of Guntoor and asks him to pay the amount after taking receipt from the Raja.

No. 200 of Feb. 8, 1813.—From Acct. General to W. Trower, Collector—informs him that the Mint Master, has been directed to remit to him Sa. Rs. 30,000 in copper money to purchase cowries for the Temple in the manner suggested in para 8 of his letter, also for payment of Poolbundy advances and such other disbursements best calculated to check the depreciation of cowries. Circular no. 527 of Jan., 1836 from Accountant, Revenue Department to Collector, Central Division, Cuttack—asks him to form all future settlements of Land Revenue in *Company's* Rupees annas and paces instead of in *Sicca* Rupees, annas and paces.

No. 77 of June 21, 1842.—From offg. A. R. D. to collector of Cuttack—asks him to cause the Jummas of the Shikmee Lakheraj Lands confirmed by the Commissioner of Cuttack under the authority vested in him as Board of Revenue by Sec. 9 Reg. XIX of 1793 to be brought on the Rent Roll of his district.

No. 385 of April 16, 1844.—From Military Auditor General to E. Trevor, offg. Collector, Cuttack—requests him to furnish the original last Pay certificate of Pensioner, Lutch Miah, of Fort St. George Family Pension Establishment.

Letters sent.

The nature of correspondence is the same, letters are addressed by the Collector to Accountant General, Accountant, Revenue Department, Civil Auditor, Mint Master etc.

Dec. 1, 1812.—From W. Trower, Collector to W. Egerton, Accountant General. This is a very important letter on the subject of the Depreciation of Cowries, causes assigned for (arbitrary demand of Shroffs) and effects discussed (desertion of tenants), suggests supersession of the currency of cowries by introduction of copper pice.

Dec. 16, 1814.—From J. P. Ward, Actg. Collector to Malcolm McLeod, Mint Master—transmits Invoices of Treasure of Short Weight amounting to Sa. Rs. 56,953-8-0 remitted from Cuttack Treasury to the mint for recoinage under charge Extort (Escort) Commanded by Lt. J. Vyse of the 3d. Battalion Company 1st Battalion 25 Regiment N. I.....

March 23, 1819.—To H. Oakes, Asst. A. R. D. from T. Pakenham, Actg. Collector—*re* Jamma Wassil Bakee Accts., and sale of Holy Food at the Temple of Juggernaut and sale of presents offered to the Idol and old Ruth.

For different kinds of coins current see Invoice dated December, 29, 1820.

No. 1 of May 5, 1841.—To the Civil Auditor from G. G. Mackintosh, offg. Collector—forwards for audit two statements

account of yearly rent payable to the proprietors of lands occupied by Government military cantonments for 1248 Umlee.

No. 42 of September 6, 1848.—To Asst. Acct. of the Government of Bengal from I. B. Master, Deputy Collector in charge—an important letter giving an account of the economic condition of the district—average amount of the daily wages and expenditure of the people, description of currency, Govt. copper coinage etc.

Miscellaneous letters—Received.

The letters were received by the Collector of Cuttack from various persons mostly from commanding officers of Detachment of Troops asking him for supply of provisions, informing him of the orders given for furnishing escort from Cuttack to other places for Government treasure, or requesting him to discharge drafts in favour of persons, or make payment of orders, or grant Bills of Family Remittances;—or from the Secretary of the Import Warehouse (e.g. vols. 178, 184 and 191) informing him of the despatch of woollens for the use of Ruths at Juggernaut etc., or from the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack sending him reports on confiscated opium, or from a Raja (e.g. the Raja of Vizianagram) requesting him to be supplied with provisions and conveyance during his journey through his district (vol. 199), from persons requesting him to honour Hoondies, Drafts, Orders, Bills of Exchange etc., which they acknowledged by giving receipts. The volumes do not generally contain information of historical value; but here and there we find interesting items of information, e.g. vol. no. 216 gives valuable information about the settlement of 1837, and discussion as to the merits of settlements of various Mahals, and the principle on which they are based, by H. Ricketts, Commissioner. They contain bills, vouchers, last pay certificates, receipts from various persons, rolls of pensioners etc.

Vols. 157—208 (1805—1829).—Dec. 9, 1805—From Lt. Col. Fergusson to Geo. Webb, Collector of Cuttack—asks him if Tributary Rajas are authorised to collect duties on grains passing through their territories.

January 1811.—From Geo. Ball, Adjutant General to Col. Morley, Commanding at Cuttack—Copy of his letter relative to exemption of troops from payment of tax levied on pilgrims to Juggernaut.

February 2, 1813.—From Captain Sackville to W. Trower, Collector, Cuttack—writes that “a further advance of Rs. 25,000 will be required for the construction of new Road to Juggernaut.”

September 3, 1817.—From Geo. Martindell, K.C.B., Major General, Commanding Southern Division Cuttack at Camp

Khoorda writing to the Collector about the Bundobast of the ensuing season and propriety of establishing Police Tannahs in Moghulbundie.

January 1, 1818.—From Major General Sir G. Martindell, sending some persons of Khoorda wanted by the Collector. They were given benefit of amnesty and pardoned for their share in the rebellion.

1818.—From W. Forrester relative to an order by him on the Tehsildar of Khoordah for Rs. 6,000 on account of pay and allowance of detachment at Banpore and requests him to send to the Tehsildar stamped paper and talputtas.

July, 1823.—From H. Manning, Government Customs House, Balasore gives a statement of rewards for “distruction of Tygers” (destruction of tigers) and receipts of shikaris during April—June, 1823 (a receipt in Bengali from Gour Shikari attached).

From W. Wilkinson, Collector of Khoordah to Pakenham, Officiating Commissioner, of May 19, 1829 regarding the settlement of Zemindary Delang, Perg. Limbaee.

Vol. 207—(1832).—From G. Beecher, Executive Officer, P. W. D., Cuttack Dn., forwards to Collector quarterly account of sales of stores of Fort Barabatty.

Vol. no. 227.—Letter no. 110 of Jan. 7, 1840 from Revenue Surveyor to W. Taylor, Collector—informs that Ragonauth Bose, Dy. Collector is employed in settling the boundaries of Allienated Lands.

Vol. 228.—From Asst. General Supdt. and Joint Magistrate requests him to advance from Treasury Com. Rs. 60 for the use of the Thug Dept. for which he encloses a receipt.

Vol. 229 (1840-41) contains receipts for Rs. 9 given by the Head of Cuttack Mission School for the maintenance of three Meriah children rescued from the Khonds, placed under his charge.

No. 74 of December 19, 1840.—From Governor-General's Agent's office at Chotanagpur sending a draft for paying pension to the Ex-Ranee of Sambalpur then residing in Cuttack.

Vol. 241 (1844)—Aug. 14, 1844.—From Executive Engineer, Cuttack Division—regarding probable advantage from construction of sluices for irrigation.

Vol. 243 (1845) Circular no. 8 of April 9, 1845 regarding Plan of Instruction to be introduced into Govt. Vernacular Schools.

Vol. no. 245 (1847)—Dec. 12, 1847.—From E. Fell, Head Master, Cuttack Govt. School, informing the Collector about the

unsatisfactory progress in education of the young Raja of Killa Kunkah.

Vol. 248 (1850).—Circular no. 2264 of Dec. 6, 1850 regarding repairs of seabunds of Hidgelle from Beer Cool to Kedgerie; contains reference to periodical storms which have laid waste the country by admitting the sea at different intervals since 1843.

Vols. 249—265 are beyond 1850. Not much important. Repairs to Embankment, construction of sluices; Report from Edward Fell, Head Master, Cuttack Govt. School on the progress of minors under the Court of Wards, etc.

Letters sent.

These letters are important, giving an account of engagements with Rajas of Killas and other considerable men on the acquisition of the Province by the British, accounts of settlements with proprietors, attachment and sale of estates of defaulting proprietors, description of several kinds of tenure, coinage and currency of the country; intoxicating habits of the people, etc. The case of the Raja of Khoordah, his management of the temple of Jagannath as Superintendent and his territory takes up a large space in the earlier volumes. Besides there are statements of receipts and disbursements of the Zillah Cuttack, discharge of assignments, escort of treasure, account of sale of grain, etc. There are descriptions of natural calamities such as storm, inundation, etc. and their effects on the people.

Vol. 266 (1806)—Jan. 1, 1806.—From George Webb, Collector, to William Egerton, Account General, Revenue Department, Fort William encloses the estimate of Receipts and Disbursements of the Zillah of Cuttack for January, 1806.

Jan. 7, 1806.—From Collector to Lt. Col. Long—requests him to direct that sundry arms belonging to the Raja of Khoordah be received into the Magazine on account of the Hon'ble Company.

Jan. 17, 1806.—From Collector to Thomas Graham, Esq., Acting President and Members of the Board of Revenue—sends proposals for forming sundry Mahals, the property of Government in the district of Cuttack.

May 19, 1808.—Interesting list of certain collections in Perg. Rahang.

Sale of grain belonging to Govt. by public auction. Letter to N. B. Edmonstone (Secy. to Govt. in the Secret and Political Dept. of June 44, 1806) informing of his preparation to receive the Ranee of Sambalpur and Raja of Puttea, engagement with the Kunka Raja; engagement with the

Raja of Neelghurri (Neelgiri), and Ram Chunder Murdraj Hurrychundan; rate of Kuttackey and Arcot rupees; instability of currency etc.

Vol. 267, 268 (1806-1807).—Khoorda Raja's debt; abolition of Sayer duties and town duties by Sec. 31 Reg. XII of 1805; raising revenue by means of stamped paper; pension to Ranee Moocta Dhy (Devi) of Sambalpur, and assignment of some estates in Panchgarh in District Khoorda to her; case of the Ranee of Mohurbunge and her claims; articles of merchandise and principal roads and passes; different kinds of coins; petition of Raja Bulbunder Bunge regarding Perg. Ootikan; Tunkee assignment.

Vol. 269 (1810-1811).—Account of settlement of Mahals (1217-19 Umlee) in Mogulbundee; price current of grains (no. 86 of 3rd December, 1810); plan to remedy deficiency in currency of Sicca rupees (56 of 20th Sep. 1810); statement of balances of Tributary Estates; protection sought by the Raja of Autghur; abuses in the management of the Temple by the Raja of Khoordah.

Vol. 270 (1811-1812). No. 62 of 15th April 1812.—Important letters containing the history of the Pergs. Rahang, Chowbeesood, Serrain.

Vol. 271 (1812-13).—Mostly concerns Settlement in Khoorda, balance of the Satais Hazaree Mahals, Cassynath Roy's darkhast for farming the territory of Khoorda for seven years.

Vol. 273, 274 (1813-1814).—W. Trower's note on granting license for the sale of opium to which people were addicted (the people can scarcely exist without it. "No regulation of Government is sufficient to check it. On or two Faquirs have placed themselves in front of the Cutcherry house with ropes round their necks vowing they would hang themselves if they were not supplied with opium.")—letters to G. Warde date 9th Oct., 1813 and 24th November, 1813, to R. C. Plowden, Secretary to the Board of Trade dated 3rd Dec., 1813; petition of Chunder Dhaj Sund of Coojung; incapacity of Coojung Raja to manage his estate; Draft Rules to regulate collection of Tax on Pilgrims.

Vol. 275 (1814-15) on the policy of attachment and sale of Tributary Estates for arrears of revenue.

Volumes 276-277 (1816—1818) unsatisfactory sale of opium at Balasore due to French and Danish factories selling at reduced rates and smuggling from Hill Estates; settlement.

Vol. 278—282 (1810—1826) mainly settlement; receipts, bills of exchange, malikana due to proprietors etc.

Vol. 283 (1811—1828)—Correspondence relating to the Temple of Jagannath; indent of woollen cloth for the *ruth* of

Jagannath from the Import warehouse keeper; deposit of fees by Purbarees and Pandahs.

Vols. 284—289 (1827—1837).—Settlement papers; losses sustained by landholders from inundation; kinds of tenure (in Vol. 289)—Chandinah, Thanee, Paiee, Tunkee, Khood Khas Zamindary; Resumed lands, Cultural Waste, Khureeda Jamabandee, Sewaee Collection, Paikans, land given to Maitar for service viz. "burying dead bodies on the high road to Jagannath."

Vols. 290—323 (1837—1851).—Mostly settlement papers; discharge of hoondies, drafts, etc. Abkari petitions; memo. showing sums paid to Zemindars on account of salt revenue, collection of revenue of Estates under Khas management; Killa Puttea held rent-free by the Raja for making over Perg. Saibeer to Government in lieu of Peshkush (Vol. 294), remission due to draught and inundation; assessment of resumed tenures, of lakhiraj tenures refund to Lakhirajdars; attachment of killas for arrears of revenue; Education Report of boys under Court of Wards, village schools.

Vols. 324—348.—Beyond 1850. Vol. 340—42 (1866)—Famine year; Relief Money etc.

Correspondence with Commissioners.

Letters Issued.

Vol. 349 (1805).—Settlement of Rahang etc. proclamation giving a list of dutiable articles, settlement of Saebeer with the Raja of Puttea, his claim to Sarangarh; particulars of Akherajaut expenses; settlement of the Southern Division of Cuttack or Jagannath, Pools and their repairs, list of *bands* or embankments. dearth of Cowries; settlement with Coojung Raja. Report on the settlement of the Division; it contains a very important letter (June 6, 1805) of 73 paragraphs giving a full account of the Establishment and Customs of the Temple of Jagannath based on the information given by Jagannath Rajgooroo, the second Purcha, giving in detail an account of collection of tax on pilgrims, annual ceremonies, books *Niladri Mahodadhi* and *Mayur Chitree*; temple servants, Bhogs.

Vol. 350 (1805).—Removal of the late Raja of Khoordah to Midnapur; triennial settlement.

Vol. 351.—An exact copy of Vol. 349.

Vol. 352 (1809).—Not important; Receipts and disbursements, Hal Touzi Accounts, Invoices etc.

There is a gap of 8 years after Vol. no. 352.

Vols. 353—55 (1817—20).—Advance to the Ranees of the late Raja Mukundeo of Khurda the sum of Sa Rs. 10,000 and statement of balance on account of Limbaee, fines from illicit vendors

of liquor and *tauree*, and rewards to informers, statement of tolls levied at ghats under Reg. XIX of 1816; retail sale of opium;; tax on pilgrim; statement of estates in Balance of Revenue, of Recusants under Reg. XIII of 1818 etc.

Vols. 356—360 (1820—1830).—Allowance of Rs. 1,250 to Raja Madhusudan Deo of Puttea, sale of estates for recovery of arrears, ruin which the dissolute Raja of Aul is bringing on the estate (Vol. 358).

Vol. 361 (1831-1832).—No. 187 of October 20, 1831—Mr. R. Hunter's note on tenures important; no. 205 of Sep. 9, 1831 regarding extent of damage done by the storm of 31st October, 1831.

Vols. 263—368 (1832—36).—Storm of 1831 in Vol. 363 letter no. 54 of March, 12, 1832; Excise, settlement, loss due to inundation from the overflow of Mahanuddee and Katjuri rivers.

Vol. 369 (1836).—Wards' Accts.; List of permanently settled estates, Killas of Tributary Rajas (a) exempt from the operation of the General Regulations and (b) subject to the operation of the General Regulations.

Vols. 370—390 (1836—1850).—Currency of Company's rupees (letter no. 297 of 4th November 1836, vol. 370), Saranghur Boundary Dispute (Vol. 371), Settlement Reports, resumption, excise etc., Lotbundee of estate advertised for sale for arrears of revenue under Act XII of 1841. and resumed Lakhiraj Shikmee tenures (Vol. 360).

Vol. no. 390—412 (1857—1870).—Beyond the period.

Letters received.

Vol. 413 (1803-1804).—Letter from George Harcourt, Lt. Army in Cuttack and Commissioner for the settlement of the Provinces and J. Melvill, Commissioner for the affairs of Cuttack to J. Hunter, Actg. Collector of Juggernaut sending him (on December 19, 1803) a list of Aumeels; affairs of the Temple of Juggernaut; supply of vaccine virus (Aug., 1804), Proclamation of October 10, 1804 giving instruction to Collectors for forming settlements; Sunea Ceremony, rate of exchange between rupees and cowries; settlement of 4 Khoorda Pergs; annexation of Khoorda to the territories of the Hon'ble Company etc.

Vol. 414 (1805).—Collection of customs, list of establishment settlement of Rahang, Chowbeescood, Serai and Limbaee; payment for the maintenance of prisoners Mukundeo, the late Raja of Khoorda and Neelkunt Murdraj, Zemindar of Hurrespur; management of their estates; Raja of Puttea's petition regarding

Saranghur; Cuttack Town duties; engagement by Tributary Rajas, Zemindars and Kandites (Khundaites) of the Province paying yearly Paishkush of fixed revenue into Cuttack treasury etc.

Vol. 415 (1805-1806).—Petition of Bissembur Pundit for release of his altumgha Shah Bandar; of the late Sadar Kanungoe Narinder Rai and Gopal Pandit, late keeper of the Mahratta records; of Raja Bul Buder Bhunj of Kunkah; subscription to Civil Fund, Embankment, Survey assessment etc.

Vols. 416—29 (1806—08).—Abolition of Government Customs and Town Duties; pension of Rs. 1,000 p.m. to Ranees Moocta Dhy of Sambalpur; jagheer of perg. Panchgarh of the annual value of Rs. 12,000 to be given to her; journey of Mysore Princes to Calcutta; Settlement of Mogulbundy lands; jaghir of Malood; petition of Raja Bul Buder Bhunj; also one signed by him in Oriya regarding Perg. Ootikan; currency, sale of land for recovery of arrears of revenue.

Vols. 421—424 (1809—1811).—Settlement of lands; claims of certain Brahmins at Bhubonessur to hold rent-free lands, amount due to the Raja of Khoorda on account of his Malikana as proprietor of Khoorda (Vol. 423), regulation for receiving into the treasury Rupees of the 19th Sun (Proclamation of Governor-General in Council, Public Department June 20, 1810), sale of lands; proposed attachment of tributary estates inexpedient, petition of Roy Bickrum Bhunge (25th September, 1810); difficulty of landholders in procuring sicca currency, statement of coins during 1804—1810 and extension of the period to receive rupees of sorts; Unghole succession; Mohurbhunge and Khoorda affairs (1811).

Vol. 425 (1812).—Construction of a road from Jugannath to Great Western Road by Sackville; farming the Zemindary of Khoorda; Kunkah succession; sale of lands etc.

Vols. 426—429 (1813-14).—Balances from Dhenkanal, Banki and other estates; settlement of Satais Hazaree Mahals; proposed use of force if Raja Teer Bickrum Bhunge does not release Chumpa Die; exactions on pilgrims by the Jagheerdar of Malood; petition of Bukshee Jagbundoo Bidiadur, Zemindar of Rorung, coinage of copper worth Rs. 30,000, scarcity of grains; petition of Zemindar of Killa Pareecood.

Vol. 430 (1815).—Letter no. 2208. The late Commissioner's report on the Gharjaut Tributary Mahals in Cuttack; attachment and sale of lands etc.

Vols. 431—492 (1816—1850).—Land Revenue; resumption of lands, Major General Martindell's report respecting land-revenue; causes for disturbance of 1817, establishment of the office of Canongoe; seizure of opium; cultivation of indigo (Vol. 432);

remission of Five thousand rupees recommended in the revenue of Bishno Churn Das for help during disturbances in Coojung (Vol. 436); losses sustained by inundation, regulation for extending for 37 years the existing settlement of Cuttack, settlement papers.

Criminal Department.

The correspondence is between the Collector and the Fouzdary Adalat and relates to such matters as Judicial administration of Cuttack, Putwah of Law officers, crimes of various kinds (for extracting silver from the rupee see Vol. 533); jail delivery, Sutteo reports etc. In some volumes information relating to the Tributary Mahals is to be found.

Vol. 605 (1808-09).—List of forts in the district of Cuttack with names of Rajas and remarks; buildings belonging to Government at Balasore; proceedings of the Criminal Court of Cuttack (1808), rates of articles sold in the bazar, (1808), list of convicts banished to other districts for theft and house breaking after trial before the Court of Circuit, list of Europeans residing in Cuttack etc.

Vol. 606 (1810—12).—Copy of conditional compact between Col. G. Harcourt and M. J. Melville, and Sreekurn Bewarta Putnaik Zemindar of Qila Atghur, date 22nd November, 1803; apprehended incursion of the Pindharies into the district; charge of murder against Prithce Singh of Ungole (1812), and right of succession; dispute between Jugunnath Bunj and Hurryhur Mungraj claiming succession to Kunka on the death of Raja Bulbudder Bunj (January 1813) etc.

Vol. 608 (1813—1815).—Petition of Kishenchunder Bhummerbur Roy of Killa Dhenkanal regarding succession; disturbances at Kunka due to succession disputes; disturbances at Cuttack due to levying chowkidari cess etc.

CHAPTER IX.

Record Room of the Commissioner of Orissa Division.

The English correspondence is kept in the following systems :—

- (1) In Bound Volumes,
- (2) In Yearly Bundles,
- (3) In Missil Bundles and Selected Bundles.
- (4) In Collections and Files.

In the Bound Volumes are contained Letters Received and copies of Letters Issued. The letters were sorted and classified into 'A' and 'C' classes. The 'C' class letters were recommended for destruction, but the Board of Revenue ordered them to be preserved (Board of Revenue's Order no. 2726A dated the 17th August, 1911). These letters were accordingly bound in volumes. The correspondence thus preserved ranges between 1803 and 1864. The number of volumes containing 'A' Class letters is 161, that of volumes containing 'C' Class letters is 121. In this Handbook a list is given of the 'A' Class Volumes only.

The yearly Bundles are of small size and contain only 'A' class letters arranged year by year during the period 1805—1875. For example the bundle for 1805 contains correspondence relating to Settlement of Cuttack Division for 1212 Umlee (13th May, 1805); Settlement of Jumma of Mogulbandy area in Puri for 1804—1805 (31st May, 1805), allowance for maintenance of the late Raja of Khurda (7th June, 1805), Poolbundy etc. There are 4 volumes of Index Register for facility of reference.

'Missil bundles' appear to be bundles containing several collected letters of various dates relating to one particular subject, e.g., bundle no. 7 contains letters of the period 1821—1851 on the subject of "Erection of Seraees and bazars and Dharmasalas (1850) on the New Jagannath Road." 'Selected bundles' are of the nature of 'Missil bundles': e.g. the subject of "Formation of Orissa Division and transfer of Sambalpur and Midnapur Districts" contains letters of the period 1854—1869.

From 1875 the Collection and File system was introduced and the Index Register was opened. The files are kept in yearly bundles of big size. In 1903 the system of keeping the files in flat size was introduced and still continues.

LIST OF BOUND VOLUMES CONTAINING 'A' CLASS CORRESPONDENCE (1803—1864).

Board of Commissioners.

No. of Vol.	Letters Issued. Date.	No. of Vol.	Letters Received. Date.
1	Dec. 1803-Dec. 1804	2	1804.
3(a)	1804-05 (to Collector of Juggernaut).	3(b)	1804-05 (from Collector of Juggernaut).
4	1804-05 (to N. D. Cuttack, Balasore).	8-9	1805 Jan.—Sep.)
5	1804-05 (Circulars issued).		
6-7	1805 (January-May).		

Judicial Department.

18(a)	1818-20	10	1806-07
24(a)	1820—23	13	1814-15
31(a)	1823—25	14	1815—17
44	1826—32	18, 20	} 1818
80	1833—45	21	
		22	1819
To the Nizamat Adalat.		24	1820
49—52	1821—32	26—28	1821—23
111	To Government of Bengal (1853-54).	30	1824
		32	1825
To Magistrates (1853—61)		33	1826
		35	1827
Cuttack.		36	1828
113, 126, 134, 141		38-39	1829
Balasore.			
93, 114, 128, 130, 139		40—41	1831
		45—56	1832
Puri.			
94, 115, 129, 135, 140.			

Circulars of the Nizamat and Suddar Dewanny Adalats.

55	1831—1835
78	1836—1842

Revenue Department.

Letters Issued.		Letters Received.	
No. of Vol.	Date.	No. of Vol.	Date.
17	1817-1818	Circular Letters Received.	
19	1818 (June. August).	53-54	1823—35
56—60, 62—73, 76, 77, 79	} 1833—43	61	1836—40
95—109		74-75	1839—42
87, 112, 116, 119, 120, 123, 124, 127, 131, 137, 142—145 147.	} 1853—18	81—86	1841—54

Juggernaut Temple.

Vol. no.

11. Letters issued by the Collector of Pilgrim Tax Juggernaut—(1806-1807).

12. Copies of Reports on the Puri Temple by Messrs Webb and Graeme.

Tributary Mahals.

Letters Issued.
14(a). 1814—1818.
47. 1818—1827.
48. 1828—1831.
117, 118. 1853-1854.

157.—Contains Minutes written by Mr. Mills relating to the management of Tributary Estates.

Manufacture of Salt in Orissa.

Letters Issued.
15. 1817-1818.
110. 1853.

To the Salt Agents of—

(a) *Cuttack.*

88, 133, 136—1853—62.

(b) *Puri.*

89, 92, 121, 146—1853—56, 1860—63.

(c) *Balasore.*

90, 91, 132, 148—1853—64.

Marine Department.

Vol. no. 23.—Papers relating to the formation of a Committee for the control and superintendence of the Beach Establishment on the Cuttack Coast (1819—22).

Vol. no. 43.—Letters issued concerning superintendence of ports, Light houses etc.

Customs Department.

Letters Received.

(1818—1832).

Vols. nos.—25, 29, 31, 34, 37, 42.

Political Department.

Letters issued.

(1855—61).

Vol. nos.—122, 125, 138.

Vol. no. 16.—Correspondence relative to the organisation of a Commission for ascertaining the general state of the District after the Khoorda Rebellion (Sep.—Oct., 1817).

Vol. no. 149.—Papers relating to the suppression of Human Sacrifice in the Hills of Ganjam and the neighbouring districts of Orissa and Berar.

Land Revenue Settlement Reports.

Vol. nos. 150—153. 1824—37.

154—156. 1842—44.

157. 1847.

A summary index of the contents of the following volumes has been prefixed to each one of them :—1—10, 13, 14, 17—22, 24, 36, 39, 40, 151.

Nature of contents in the volumes.

Volume 1. 19th December, 1803.—Copy of a letter to J. Hunter, Acting Collector of Jaggernauth, forwarding a detailed list of the Amils, and wishing him to call upon them to send him on the first of every month an abstract of their collections account called Jumma Khurch for the month immediately preceding, and on the 15th of every month send a general abstract of the whole.

22nd April, 1804.—To Captain Morgan, Collector of Balasore —pursued his letter of 16th ultimo with enclosures relative to the right which the Rance of Mohurbunge, Raja of Neelgiri and Ragnaut Pandit have to continue in the occupancy of certain farms which they held possession of under the former Government at the period of conquest of the Province of Cuttack.

3rd July, 1804.—From T. Fortescue, Secretary to the Board of Commissioners, to J. Hunter, Act. Collector, Juggernauth.

Paragraph 2.—“ It has been the anxious solicitude and desire of the Commissioners founded upon the express order of His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General that no interference or innovation should be experienced at the Pagoda by any act of their authority and that the former ceremonies and customs should be permitted and supported on every occasion.....”

15th August, 1804.—To J. Hunter, Collector of Juggernauth —The Board send instructions regarding settlement, a Proclamation, and form of agreement to be executed by Zemindars, Mokuddams and Renters.

PROCLAMATION, CUTTACK.

15th September, 1804.

Whereas it is the intention of the British Government to adopt at the expiration of the present *umlee* year such a plan for the settlement of the Landed Revenue of the Province of Cuttack as may be most conducive to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the Inhabitants; and whereas it is of the utmost consequence to the success of the measure as well as to the interest of the Zemindars, Talookdars and all others concerned that the nature and terms thereof should be made known as early as possible notice is hereby given.

1st.—That at the commencement of the Umlee year, 1212, the *sayer* of every denomination will be separated from the Maul or Land Revenue and a settlement for the latter only concluded in all practicable cases with the Zemindars or other actual proprietors of the soil (unless when disqualified by notorious bad character or other good and sufficient cause) for a period of one year; it is to be understood that all Zemindars and other landholders and all

Kundytes shall for the present and during the pleasure of Government continue to perform the same duties of Police for the prevention of Robberies and crimes of that nature and for the preservation of peace and good order within their respective limits and be subject to the same responsibility as before.

2nd.—After 1212 another settlement will be made for three years at a fixed equal annual jumma which jumma shall be formed upon a just and moderate consideration of the receipts in 1212 and former years.

3rd.—After expiration of the fourth year a new settlement will be made for a further period of four years at a fixed equal annual jumma by adding to the annual rent of the preceding lease of three years $\frac{2}{3}$ ds of the net increase of revenue during any one year of that period.

4th.—After 1219 Umlee year a further settlement for the period of three years will be concluded.....

5th.—After these 11 years a permanent settlement will be concluded.

6th.—Nankar lands of Zemindars not engaging with Government or whose offers may be rejected by Government will be subject to payment of revenue equally with other lands; but such Zemindars shall for the present continue to receive in money an equivalent for what they have hitherto received as Nankar from the Maharatta Government.

9th.—Engagement with Mokuddams.

10th.—Where proprietors, Mokuddams or respectable ryots be not forthcoming land will be held Khauss.

11th.—Authorised abwabs to be consolidated with land rent and expressed in the Pottahs and Kabuliyats.

12th.—Pottahs to ryots.

14th.—Several of the Tributary Rajahs have been accustomed to furnish guards and be responsible for all Robberies committed within the Mogulbundy lands bordering on their respective territories and for which they have formerly been allowed to levy a tax called *Chowpunny* or *Mangan Khandytesy*. Those Rajas are to continue to furnish the guards and be subject to the same responsibility as heretofore but instead of being permitted to levy the above-mentioned tax the said Rajas will until further arrangements can be made receive an equivalent in money from Government.

1st November, 1804.—To C. Graeme, Collector of Jugger-nauth regarding the consolidation of all authorised abwabs into

one Jumma or Land Revenue (see Volume no. 413 in the Record Room of the Collector of Cuttack).

10th November 1804.—Zemindars and Landholders to pay their revenue in rupees, failing that in cowries, rate of exchange, being 4 Khawans and 2 pans for one Calcutta Sicca Rupee (see Collector Volume 413 and Commissioner Volume III).

10th November, 1804.—To C. Graeme, Collector, Juggernaut regarding the settlement of four pergannahs [viz. Rahang, Chowbeskhood, Serain, and Limbaee coming under the designation of Rajwara, the Raja of Khoorda being the proprietor of the land and the Revenue being paid direct to Government by Bhoees and Padhams appointed by the Raja. J. Hunter, Collector, wrote on 21st October, 1804 to the Secretary to Commissioner (Volume II): "According to the best of my information, about 35 years ago the Raja's territories were attached by Narain Deo Soobadar and to save himself he found it necessary to solicit assistance from Sewo Bhut, then Sooba of Orissa under condition of giving up the collections of the above mentioned pergannas, while he should still be allowed to retain the Zemindari." The parganas now belonged to British Government.

The Board directed him to proceed to form the settlement of those pergannahs with the Pudaum (i.e. *Pradhans*), Boeys (*Bisois*), or Mokuddums conformably to general instructions with which he had been furnished. (see Collector Volume 413, and Com. Volume III).

16th November, 1804.—Exchange fixed at Rs. 104 Sa. Arcot = 100 Calcutta Sicca Rupees; 4 Kahawns 2 pans cowries = 1 Sicca rupee.

18th November, 1804.—C. Graeme, Collector, Juggernaut, advised to pay 5,000 Kahawns to the Raja of Puttea on account of rent of certain villages which are said to appertain to him, but now possessed by Government.

18th December, 1804.—Two attested copies of Proclamation issued under the authority of the Board since the expulsion of the late rebellious Tributary Garjaut Raja of Khoorda from the territory of Khoorda by the British troops, and the annexation of that country to the territories of the Hon'ble Company in the Province of Cuttack.

Volume 2.—Settlement of Land Revenue for 1212 umlee; holding of Sunea on October 14, 1804; information regarding complaints of pilgrims against the Pundahs of the Temple of Sree Juggernaut for extortion of money, flogging etc., disputes between Pundahs, Purharees and Daitas; claim of the Ranee of Mohurbunge to the ghats of Khoonta and Nursingpoor; communication

of letters to the Raja of Keonjhar, Ranee of Mohurbunge and Tree Beek Ram Bhunj etc.

Volume 3.—Proceedings in the case of Balram Chowdhury, Zemindar of Kot Rahang; and settlement with some other persons; Graeme to advance Rs. 10,000 to Shewajee Pundit for expenses of the Temple; Bengal Regulations in respect of Abkaree to be strictly followed; petition of the Raja of Puttea for repossession of Perg. Saebeer; and settlement with him; settlement of Southern Division of Cuttack; confinement of Neelkaunt Murdraj, Zemindar of Hurespur; and management of his estate.

Vol. 4. (1804-1805). 27th February, 1805.—To R. Ker, Collector of Balasore. "Chief Commissioner thinks it expedient to abolish the influence and power of Bulbudder Bhanj, the Rajah of Kunkah within the territories lately subject to him." Mr. Ker is asked to take charge of Kunkah and collect Revenue etc.

26th March, 1805.—Mohurbunge, claims of the Ranee to tax at the ghats of Nursingpoor and Khoonta; history of Mohurbunge, principal resources.

Vol. 5. 13th September, 1804.—Instructions to Collectors for making the settlement of Land Revenue for the Province of Cuttack from the commencement of Umlee year 1212, and Proclamation of 15th September, 1804 relating thereto, receiving subscription to loan advertised in the Calcutta Gazette of 25th October, 1804, form of Treasury Account, repairs to Bunds, management of Dawk; disbursement of Nuckdy Khyraut or pensions receivable from Government, syer collections, prohibited abwabs, Rasoom receivable by tributaries for Kandyty service in the Mogulbundy land; proclamation (21st March, 1805) regarding resumption by Government of a portion of the lands held in lieu of wages; list of charities admitted etc.

Vol. 6.—Circular letters to Judge and Magistrate to furnish a list of Europeans not in the service of His Majesty or the Hon'ble Company; abkaree, dawk; abolition of duty on cowries; establishment and customs of Juggernauth; a list and copy of engagements entered into by the tributary Raja of Nilgiri and Zemindar of Chhedra, to pay their peshkush into the treasury of the Collector of Balasore (to R. Ker, 14th March, 1805) also Zemindar of Modpur; engagement with the Zemindar of Sookinda; and Raja of Keonjhar.

Vol. 7.—Nirikhi or value of labour and tyranny of former Government by impressing workmen; Raja of Nilgiri's claims to collect duties at certain ghats; Rath at Jaggernath—allowance. preparation of; arrangement with the Raja of Kujang and Zemindar of Dompara; disbursement for the personal expences of Mukund Deo, late Raja of Khoorda.

Vol. 8. 18th May, 1805.—C. Graeme sends a detailed account of various expenses claimed by the Zemindars, such as Gomasta Khurch, Chowgundy and Kural, Soonea Expenditure, travelling expenses of Zemindars etc. Zamindar's claims inadmissible. The Edyne cauzy, Darga expenses and Khyrat Gundee are paid by Government. Police thanas between Cuttack and Ganjam : articles subject to duty etc.

31st May, 1805.—Statement of Chakran land in Mogulbundy with names of servants.

Vol. 9.—Maintenance of the Raja of Khoorda and his family ; temporary customs regulations and table of rates for collection of duties in Cuttack ; copies of rules for conduct of Salt Department with a list of Establishment of Chowkies.

Vol. 10.—Right of succession to the Zemindari and personal property of Kujang Zemindar ; a letter from General Harcourt on the affairs of Koojang ; release of the Raja of Khoorda from confinement ; allowance to him and vesting him with the internal management of the Jagannath Temple.

Vol. 11.—Rates for Jatrees to Juggernaut, Jumma Khurch of Pagoda.

Vol. 12.—All information regarding the Temple, such as expenses for Bhogas, miscellaneous expenses, collections made at the Atharanulla from Pilgrims, prescription of particular ceremonies in case of defilement.

Vol. 13.—Proceedings held on the charge of murder against the Raja of Dhenkanal (fined Rs. 8,000) and Raja of Mohurbhunj ; enquiry into the claim preferred by the Raja of Goomsur in respect of 2 villages forcibly held by the Raja of Nayagarh ; forfeiture of Unghole to Government ; report on the Ghurjaut or Tributary Mehauls in Cuttack.

Vol. 14.—Enquiry into actual state, character and disposition of Rajas and habits of people with a view to frame regulations for efficient police, drafts of Regulation for administration of justice in Tributary Mahals, resumption of Amrutmohoni land and generally of land held free of assessment, extract of report respecting the Gurjaut Tributary Mahals in Cuttack etc., trial of the Raja of Koojang etc ; extension of Civil Regulations of Government to Tributary Mahals inexpedient ; disturbance in Ganjam, manufacture and sale of opium in Gurhjaut estates.

Vol. 14(a).—Jugbundoo Bedeadhur, proclaimed rebel, reward offered for his arrest dead or alive, Raja of Boad's endeavour to seize the outlaw ; management of Killa Unghole during the minority of Raja Sumnath Singh and appointment of his guardian ;

cratt rules for determining claims to right of inheritance and succession in Tributary Mahals; maintenance of peace and order and administration of justice in criminal cases.

Vol. 16.—Contains an important document, being the report by E. Watson, 4th Judge of Calcutta Court of Circuit dated 3rd May, 1817, giving an account of the causes of discontent; also IV. Trower's Report.

Vol. 17.—Cessation of Martial Law; Trower's report on the points raised by Watson; line of conduct towards Khoorda Raja and allowance to him; his petition for grant for defraying expenses for the funeral services of his father.

Vol. 18.—Attempt of the Raja of Berar to invade the district of Cuttack; shelter given by Raja of Nayagarh to Jugbundoo, Petition of Ram Chunder Deo, Raja of Khoorda, for money; Coojung Raja's case.

Vol. 18(a).—Free pardon to persons concerned in rebellion, capture and pardon of Jugbundoo Bidyadhar, release of Raja of Koojung, and relinquishing his estate; proposal for regular Police Establishment at Cuttack etc.

Vol. 19.—Management of Satais Hazaree Mahals; assessment of Killa Rorung; advertisement for sale of Estates of Tributary Hill Chiefs for nonpayment of land revenue.

Vols. 20—22, 24.—Establishment of ferries on the Mahanadi river; injury to bridges; Dak routes; occupation of Sambalpur by Roughsedge on June 18, 1818; seizure of Jugbundoo and other rebels; reward for apprehension of Pindkee Bahubalinda and other Khoorda rebels; pardon to rebels; release of Coojung Raja and his family; Suttees; incursions of Khunds and Pans on Banpur frontier, arrangements with the Magistrate of Ganjam for prevention of predatory incursions from Goomscoor, and Calicote; Police Reports etc.

Vols. 25, 29, 31, 34, 37.—Gross and net collection of customs at Cuttack in 1817-18, and comparative statement for 1816-17; customs Regulations, rate of turmeric, lac, etc; Customs and Town duties at Balasore; revision of the Book of Rates at each Custom House; treatment of Maldiva merchants.

Vol. 26.—Light house etc. Operation against the Larka Coles in Singhbhoom.

Vols. 27, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36.—Jugbundoo Bidyadhar, (arrest, surrender, pardon, protection by Raja of Nayagarh) and Dewan Krishna Chandra Bhewarbar: State Prisoners, ^{Pacoities} Suttees; robbery committed by Purjas, a class of slaves in Bhadrak; use of stones of the fort for repairs to Berement.

Vol. 38.—Death of Jugbundoo Bidiadhur (Jan. 1829) who received a pension of Rs. 150 per month; restoration of Killa Rorung to his minor son Gopeenauth Bidiadhur; disposal of the stones of the walls of Fort Barabatty; grants of titles and other modes of distinction to native subjects.

Vol. 39.—Proposal to stop the inhuman practice of Suttee by legislation, Resolutions and orders of Nizamat Adalat on Suttee reports; treasure trove in Fort Barabatty, Annual Police Reports; enquiry about the general character of European indigo merchants.

Vols. 40, 41, 44—46.—Purchase of bungalows; roads, Khelats to Rajas of Mohurbunge and Keonjhar for opening roads through their Estates at their own expense; storm of 1831, anticipated scarcity at Balasore; supply of grain to Perg. Bhograi; rebel Gunga Narain Singh.

Vols. 47, 48, 53.—Return of Ranee Mukta Dhei to Sambalpur; settlement of dispute in the family of Raja of Banki; possession of Killa Autgurh; disputed claim to succession in Dhenkanal; dispute and reconciliation between the Rajas of Nayagarh and Goomsur; dispute about Tuppa Kynsaree; disputes between Rajas of Mohurbunge and Neelgeeree; dispute regarding succession of Raja Jagannath Sree Chunder Mahapatter to Banki; homicide in Runpoor: quarrel between Rajas of Runpur and Nayagurh and fine of Rs. 5,000 on the former, murder of two cloth merchants in Dhenkanal, etc.

Vol. 96. 20th March, 1844.—*Revenue Department*. Letter no. 629 to the Sudder Board of Revenue—Killa Rorung—history—pension to Jugbundoo Bidiadhur, restoration of the estate to Gopeenauth Bidiadhur his son, and Gadadhur Bidiadhur to whom a share is decreed by the Civil Court; they declined to engage, hence it has remained under Khas Management.

Vols. 117, 118.—Dispute regarding an island in the Mahanadi river between the Rajas of Baramba and Khundpara; case of murder in Hindol; supposed case of human sacrifice in Baman-ghatty; annual report on the administration of Tributary Mahals by E. Samuells.

Sample of Land Revenue Settlement Report.

Vol. 156. No. 2372.—Settlement Memorandum of Killa Bankee, dated 25th September, 1844 by A. J. M. Mills, Commissioner—'This is a tributary killah, exempted from the operation of the general Regulations—The tribute paid to the Mahratta Government was fixed at 27500 Kawans of Cowries—The British Commissioner remitted 7365 as explained in the margin, and the remainder was converted into Rupees, first at the rate of 4 kawans

and 8 puns per Arcot and secondly at 107-8 as. for 100 sicca Rupees—The Peshkush or tribute thus becoming sicca Rupees 4,162-4-7-2 or Co. Rs. 4,439-12-1.

2nd. The Raja was deposed on the 23rd November, 1839 and was sentenced to imprisonment for life, under the orders of Government dated 11th April, 1840, which declared also his estate forfeited to Government, a just retribution for the savage and brutal murders which he caused to be committed—He has no natural children, nor had he any legitimate title to the Raj—The former Raja died childless, when the head men of the killah brought the ex-Raja from Domparah where he was earning his livelihood as a Paik and cultivator, and raised him to the Guddee. He was of the same caste as the deceased, and is said to have sprung from the same line, and these circumstances alone constituted his claim to a Raj, which he so tyrannically swayed.

3d. The Killah was forfeited to Government, subject to the claim of Bulbhuder Bhowarbar, the son of the deceased Raja, by a slave girl, this claim was dismissed by the Sudder Dewanny Adalat, on the 11th August, 1840, and the Estate having become the absolute property of Government, I made over the management of it to my assistant Mr. Collector Ewart, who visited the killah, and concluded a summary settlement for 3 years, with the heads of villages, following the former system of management as closely as possible.

Vol. 157.—A Settlement Report of Cuttack (1847)—pp. 1—73 Contains a detailed account land tenure, Lakhraj; under-tenures; Mukuddam, Sarbarakars, Khareedadars, Padhans; (Poor sutes) etc. (pp. 10, 11), embankments, (36 pp.), Chilka Lake bunds (p. 38). Wards Estates; Zangira system of management (p. 46), Salt (pp. 60ff). Cuttack Revetment (p. 72).

B.—Settlement Report of Midnapur p. 1—21.

C.—Minute by Mr. A. J. M. Mills (1847).

CHAPTER X.

Record Room of the Collector of Balasore.

An account is given of the volumes containing historical matter from 1803, roughly up to 1851. Some of the volumes are in a damaged state, the bindings of others have worn off, and some of their pages detached and bound up with other volumes. Some volumes contain letters bound in the reverse order. The strayed letters were sifted, and arranged, and kept in flat files.

There are no press lists.

There are also 32 volumes containing circulars between 1789 and 1864 issued by Accountant, Board of Revenue, Deputy Auditor, etc., besides Bill and Receipt Books, Contingent and Salary Bill Books for 1826—1848; and for easy reference, some collections of Settlement Reports.

Customs Letters.

Issued and received by the Collector of Government Customs.

Issued.		Received.	
Vol. no.	Date.	Vol. no.	Date.
6	... 1806—1814	11	... 1819—1820
9	... 1814—1818	13	... 1821—1823
20	... 1822—1823	30	... 1826—1828
22	... 1823—1827	75	... 1834—1835
38	... 1828—1831	92	... 1836—1843
47	... 1831—1834	142	... 1844—1848
71	... 1833—1837	163	... 1848—1849
84	... 1835—1836		
99	... 1837—1843		
143	... 1844—1849		
175A	... 1849—1857		

Marine Correspondence.

(Letters issued and received by the Master Attendant at Balasore).

Issued.		Received.	
Vol. no.	Date.	Vol. no.	Date.
18	... 1829—1831	50	... 1827—1830
54	... 1831—1838	67	... 1833—1842
116	... 1839—1844	163	... 1846—1849
170	... 1849—1851		

Salt Office Correspondence.

Issued.		Received.	
Vol. no.	Date.	Vol. no.	Date.
19	... 1821-1824	90, 95	... Some salt letters of 1809—1811.
39	... 1828-1829	22A	... 1823-1824
49	... 1830-1832	26	... 1825
79	... 1835-1836	33	... 1827
91	... 1837-1839	35	... 1828
121	... 1842-1843	57	... 1832
140A	... 1843-1845	81	... 1835
148	... 1845-1849	95A	... 1837
174	... 1849-1853	140	... 1844-1845
		150	... 1846
		151	... 1846—1848
		162	... 1847
		172	... 1849

Correspondence of the Collector, Magistrate and Judge, Balasore.

Issued.		Received.	
Vol. no.	Date.	Vol. no.	Date.
4	... 1804—1805	2, 3	... 1803—1805
17	... 1822—1826	10, 12	... 1815—1821
23	... 1824—1827	14	... 1821—1825
34	... 1827—1829	15, 16	... 1822—1824
41	... 1829—1831	21	... 1821—1825
55, 56	... 1831—1832	24, 25	... 1825—1827
63, 64	... 1832—1833	28	... 1826—1827
68	... 1833—1834	31	... 1806—1826
83	... 1836—1837	32	... 1827—1828
88	... 1825—1836	36, 37	... 1828—1829
89	... 1834—1837	40, 42, 43	... 1829
96, 98, 100, } 104, 105, 108, } 110, 111, 112, } 120.	1837-1842	45, 46, 48	... 1830-1831
118	... 1846-1857	52, 58—62	... 1831—1833
123, 127, 128, } 131, 137, 139. }	1841-1845	66, 69, 73, } 76—78, 80. }	1833—1835

Vol. no.	Issued.	Date	Vol. no.	Received.	Date.
146, 152, 154, 155, 158, 166, 167, 178.	}	1845-1851	85, 86		1836
			87, 90, 90A, 93—95, 97, 101, 102, 103, 107A, 109.	}	1836—1838
			106, 107, 113, 114.	}	1839
			117, 119, 122, 124.	}	1840-1841
			125, 126, 129, 130.	}	1841-1842
			131A, 132— 136.	}	1843-1844
			138, 141, 144, 145, 147, 147A, 149, 153.	}	1844—1846
			156, 157, 157A, 159, 160, 168, 169, 171, 173.	}	1847—1850
			176, 177, 179 —181, 181A, 182.	}	1850—1852

N.B.—Judicial Volumes.—10, 12, 14, 16, 24, 25, 36, 37, 46, 48, 60, 61, 68, 70,
77, 87, 89, 90A, 107A, 113, 114, 125, 131A, 147,
147A, 157A, 160, 171, 181A.

Circular Volumes.—31, 58, 66, 80, 86, 97, 103, 109, 117, 124, 129, 130,
133, 138, 141, 163, 156, 168, 173, 176, 177, 179,
181.

Correspondence respecting Mahratta Mahals Pataspore and its dependencies.

Vol. no.	Issued.	Date.	Vol. no.	Received.	Date.
5	...	1806-1812	1	...	1805
8	...	1813-1826	7	...	1806—1825
27	...	1826-1829	29	...	1826-1828
44	...	1826-1830	32	...	1827-1828

Issued.		Received.	
Vol. no.	Date.	Vol. no.	Date.
53	... 1830-1831	40, 42	... 1829
65	... 1832-1836	45	... 1830
70	... 1832-1833	59	... 1831-1832
72	... 1834	62	... 1832-1833
82	... 1835—1837	69	... 1833—1835
		73	... 1834

Volume 161.

Letters received by the Abkaree Superintendent, Balasore.

Mahratta Mahals.

Vol. 1. (1805).—This volume contains on one side a few letters of little importance on the subject of Salt (1804-1805), and on the other side copy of correspondence relating to the Pargunnahs of Puttaspore etc., known as the Mahratta Mahals (1805). As the old volume containing the original letters in respect of the Mahratta Mahals was found by Mr. John Beames, Collector of Balasore in 1872, to be fast rotting away, he caused a copy of such correspondence as he thought worthy of preservation to be made and kept in this volume.

The Pergunnas of Puttaspore, Kamardachaur, and Bhograee, were conquered from and ceded by "Maharaja Ragoojee Bhoonshlah", and belonged to the district of Midnapore. Accordingly Mr. G. C. Master, Acting Collector of Midnapore, was asked by the Secretary, Board of Revenue (Mr. C. Buller) to settle and collect revenue from these Pergunnahs under Regulation XII of 1805, and keep separate Touzee Accounts thereof. His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council appointed Mr. J. H. Ernest, Acting Magistrate, Zilah Midnapore, in November 1803, as a Commissioner for the affairs of Cuttack jointly with Lt. Colonel Harcourt and Mr. Melville. He recommended that Zemindars of these Pergunnahs should pay their revenue at Balasore and not at Cuttack. He suggested an assessment of Sicca Rupees 60,000 for the Pergunnahs of Puttaspore, Bhograee and Kamardachaur, and gave an account of Pergunnah Shah Bunder.

It appears that Mr. Master was later appointed as the Commissioner for the settlement of the Mahratta Pergunnahs. In June 1806 the English papers relating to these Pergunnahs were made over by him to the Agent, Hidgelee Division, (also Salt Agent and Collector) who from now took charge of the Pergunnahs, and who was instructed by the Accountant, Board of Revenue, (Mr. W. Egerton) to enter the Collections and charges of these Pergunnahs

in his Treasury Accounts under the head of "Conquered Provinces". Mr. Richardson, the third member of the Board of Revenue, was appointed in 1813 to superintend the settlement of the Division of Cuttack and of the Mahratta Pergunnahs. "By clause 3, section 2, Regulation 1 of 1813 it is directed that a new settlement shall be made of the Mahratta Pergunnahs in the district of Cuttack and Midnapore including the Pergunnah of Puttaspore and its dependencies which are annexed to the Collectorship on the expiration of the current year 1222 W. in conformity to the provision contained in Sect. 5, Regulation 10 of 1812." Mr. W. Blunt, Commissioner of Cuttack and Supernumerary Member of the Board of Revenue, instructed Mr. Thomas Wyatt, Deputy Collector of Hidgelee, in March, 1826 to transfer the charge of the Mahratta Pergunnah of Puttaspore and its dependencies together with the records in the office of the Collector of Hidgelee relating thereto to the Collector of Midnapore (Mr. E. R. Barwell), also the English correspondence relating to Mahals denominated "Khoorda Mahals" then held under Khas management as the proprietors declined to renew engagement with Government. Thus these Mahals remained under the Hidgelee Collectorship until the end of Falgoon, 1233 Umlee, and were transferred to the Collectorship of Midnapore in Cheyt following. Under orders of the Commissioner of Cuttack and Midnapore dated the 7th March, 1837 the Mahratta Mahals were transferred to Balasore and the Collector of Midnapore (Mr. A. V. Donnelly) sent all English and native records appertaining thereto to Balasore in that year.

Vols. 5, 7 and 8 (1806—26).—Contain letters issued and received by Agent and Collector, Hidgelee Division. Settlement of Shah Bunder, Kismat Katsye, Kismat Lapoochore; accounts of Moshaira belonging to the estate of the late Rehonooka Debi Chowdhram in Pergunnah Puttaspore; many kinds of coins mentioned in the statement of collection.

Vols. 27, 44, 53, 65, 70, 72 and 82 (1826—37).—Letters issued by the Collector of Zila Midnapur to the Commissioner of Cuttack (and Supernumerary Member of the Board of Revenue, 1826—1830). Canoongoe establishment for the Mahratta Mahals, statement exhibiting the probable demand of opium for the use of the M.M., realisation of Government demands from Assaram Chowdhury and other refractory sharers of Talook Mouza Koosra; farming of lands (e.g. Calcapore) in Pergunnah Shah Bunder; sale of lands by public auction for arrears of revenue; revision of the settlement of Kamarda Chaur, resumption of jagirs held by servants of landholders; different kinds of abwabs, answer to questions put by the Branch of the Sudder Board of Revenue on deputation in their circular of June 24, 1831 (vol. 53). Settlement Reports; loss sustained by the bursting of the Bunds during the rains and storm of October 7, 1831, revision of settlement, statement of Khas Mahal, etc.

Vols. 29, 32, 40, 42, 45, 59, 62, 69, 73 (1826—1835)—Each volume contains letters received by (a) the Collector of Midnapore, and (b) by the Collector of Balasore.

(a) Same subject as above; opinion of the Supernumerary member of the Board of Revenue as to the premature character of the revision of settlement under Reg. VII of 1822 until the establishment of the office of canoongoes was effected (Vol. 40); relative position of Zemindars, Mokuddums and Sarbarakars; Quarterly Jumma Wassil Bakee; resolution of the Revenue Department (Sep. 1, 1834) abolishing separate office of Magistrate and Collector of Hidgelee and transferring the duties to the Collector of Midnapur (Vol. 69), etc.

(b) Receipt of a copy of the abstract of the Civil Regulations from 1793 to 1824 compiled by Mr. W. Blunt and Mr. H. Shakespeare; extract from proceedings of the Vice-President and Council containing instructions regarding detailed settlements in several districts (Oct. 19, 1826); direction to plant trees on the road constructed by Raja Sookmoy Roy and engagement of Government with him in 1810 to inscribe his name in Sanskrit, Persian and Bengallie languages on all the Bridges; transfer of the tract comprising Thana Bhudruk and Jajpur to the jurisdiction of the Collector of Balasore (Vol. 29); sending money to mint, supply to troops marching through the district, repairs to and construction of embankments; license to dealers of spirits, report on Noanund Talook, recovery of arrears of revenue, notice regarding cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar, silk and other articles of raw produce; default on the part of the Rajas of Mohurbunge and Neelgiri (Dec. 1832), Lotbundee of the Estates of sundry defaulting zemindars advertised for sale for recovery of arrears, scientific survey of Estates, Inefficient Balance etc.

Correspondence of the Collector and Magistrate.

Vol. 2.—Contains original letters received between October 3, 1803 and October 8, 1805. Much of the correspondence is entitled secret being autograph letters written by Lt. Col. G. Harcourt to Captain Morgan, officer commanding at Balasore, counselling the adoption of a policy of conciliation towards the Hill Chiefs, e.g., of Mohurbunge and Neelgiri, giving information of an apprehended entry of the Mahrattas under Ragounaut Bakshee into the Province of Cuttack by Ongole (Angul) pass, of the capitulation of Sambhulpur fort, and of submission of Sonapur etc. Other subjects are—Port duties, price of salt, construction of and repairs to *bunds* or embankments, purchase of rice to meet scarcity at Cuttack, annexation of the country of the Khoorda Raja for rebellion, assumption of the charge of the territory of Kunka from Raja Balbudder Bunge; account of Nuckdy Khyraut or pensions,

sayer collection and abwabs, abolition of duty on cowries, engagement with the Raja of Neelgiri and Konjur (Keonjhur) and Zemindars of Chedra, Madpore and Sookunda; claims of the Ranee of Mohurbunge regarding Khoonta Ghat and Narsingpore, resumption of jagirs; charities admitted, dissolution of the commission for the affairs of Cuttack on August 14, 1805.

Vol. 3 (1803—1805) Military—return of troops, descriptive roll of deserters etc.

Vol. 4.—Robert Ker. Judge, Magistrate and Collector Northern Division, Zillah Cuttack; settlement of the district for 1212 umlee; Zemindars claim remission for supply of coolies and Dawk bearers, or men to convey military and other public stores; establishment of Police Thanas; Fouzdary Establishment etc.

Vol. 10, 12, (1815—21).—Illicit opium from Neelgiri and Mohurbunge, provision of supplies to sepoy, assistance to troops marching, decision of summary suits; a letter in French from the Administrator of Chandernagore thanking the Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Melville, Jt. Magistrate, Balasore, for informing him of the death of Mr. Merle, ' Chief de Comptoir française a Balasore ' ; Jt. Magistrate of Balasore appointed Additional Register of the Zilah Court at Cuttack with certain special powers, construction of Cutchery, Jail; officers of Government not to interfere with treasure discovered by workmen employed in the construction of New Road to Juggernaut, Capt. Sackville to be informed; treatment of cholera morbus; letter of D. A. Overbeek, Dutch Resident at Chinsurah, regarding Netherland's territories in Mouza Oetler Nowapore, Perg. Sonhit (Feb. 2, 1820); copy of proceedings of the Nizamat Adalat, Sutte Report for 1819 for Zila Cuttack, process described for drilling and debasing coin (April 5, 1821) etc.

Vol. 14 (1821—1825).—W. Dent, Joint Magistrate at Balasore also appointed Deputy Collector on a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 in that capacity. Zemindars to transact with him all business heretofore appertaining to the office of Collector at Cuttack (Aug. 13, 1821), appointed also as the Additional Register (Registrar) of Cuttack; extension of the existing settlement for another five years viz. till 1234 Umlee; release by special Act of Grace of persons confined for arrears of revenue on the Anniversary of His Majesty's Birth day (1822); establishment of bazars; and cantonment; relief (Tuccavee and Khorakee) to sufferers from inundation from sea (1824) and remission and suspension of public demand to Zemindars on that account; statement of amount of salt revenue payable to Zemindars; lease of land to I. A. Schultz at the foot of Neelgeer Hills to establish a coffee plantation; Collector to assume charge of the Dutch Factory at Balasore owing to Treaty with Netherland Government

(Commissioner's letter of November 15, 1824); a letter in Dutch regarding a document of 1664 translated into Dutch in 1771 sent to Balasore from the Dutch Government at Chinsurah in 1694 respecting a tract of land which the English purchased long ago from a Portugese who himself held it from the Dutch, etc.

Vol. 15 (1822—24).—Circular of Dewany Adalat regarding embezzlement of Government money; circulars addressed by the Register of Nizamat Adalat to Court of Circuit. Remarks and orders of the Nizamat Adalat on the Suttce Reports of 1821; printed reports of Civil and Criminal cases adjudicated by the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamat Adalawts; reports by Superintendent of Police. apprehension of deserters; a letter in Arabic language from the Sultan of Maldivre Islands representing difficulties experienced by the inhabitants thereof coming to Balasore for trade.

title of Raja and claiming independence of Mohurbunge Raja; extract of para 23 of a letter from the Hon'ble Court of Directors (Aug. 8, 1828) regarding Europeans holding land for cultivation and manufacture of indigo in several districts; Civil Surgeon to attend when a Sipahi received lashes; apprehension of offenders, supply of Military clothing at State expense; despatch of 9,000 mds. of rice to Balasore for relief owing to storm of October, 1831 (Dec. 6, 1831).

Vol. 56 (1831-32).—This is a very important volume containing a report written by Mr. H. Ricketts, Collector of Balasore, on October 20, 1831 to George Stockwell, Commissioner of Revenue for the 19th Division, Cuttack, on the several kinds of tenures—Zemindari, Mokuddamee, Surberakaree, Putwaree (or Karjee). Kheredgee, Thanee, Pae, Tenants at-will, etc.

Vols. 56, 58, 59 (2nd part), 62 (2nd part)—(1831—33).—Despatch of treasure to Mint, revenue settlement, scarcity of money at Balasore and its reasons, tempest and inundation of 31st October, 1831 and relief measures; default on the part of Rajas of Mohurbunge and Neelgiri in payment of revenue, etc.

Vols. 60, 61, 63, 68 (1832—34).—Separation of the office of Judge and Magistrate, Khilat conferred on Raja Judoonath Bhunge of Mohurbhunge (August, 1832); occurrence of a gale on October 7, 1832 equalling if not surpassing, in violence that of October, 1831, account of terrible miseries and loss of life sustained by Mahals on the sea coast and elsewhere, its effects on the condition of the people; and relief measures proposed by Mr. H. Ricketts: drought of 1833; dispute between Madhavadas Mohapater of Bamanghattv and Raja of Mohurbhunge.

Vols. 64, 66, 69 (1st part), 73 (2nd part), 78, 80 (1832—35).—Settlement; printed Minute by the Governor General (Lord W. C. Bentinck) dated Simla, the 26th September, 1832 on arrangements to be adopted for the future settlement and survey of the Western Provinces, method of adjusting remittances of short weight and rupees of sorts to Mint Master, etc.; consolidation of the establishments of Collector and Magistrate of Balasore, scientific survey of estates, detailed settlement of the Province of Cuttack; malikana due to proprietors; rates of exchange allowed in granting bills, half-yearly reports about covenanted officers etc.

Vols. 76, 77 (1834-35).—Measures for giving employment to the distressed population, works of public utility done by individuals at their own cost; dispute between Mohapater of Bamanghattv and Raja of Mohurbhunge, the latter not to attack the Koar of Seraikela and Thakur of Khurswan, warning to Raja Acheyete Sing of Porahat or Singbhoom not to help Mohurbhunge Raja against the Mohapater and attack the Koar and the Thakur

(March, 1835); abolition of corporal punishment under Reg. II of 1834, employment of convict labour on Jagannath Road.

Vols. 83, 85, 86, 90, 93, 94 (1836-37).—Settlement, sale of Estate, all future settlements of land revenue to be formed and all Government accounts kept in Company's rupees, annas and paces from 1st May, 1836 by Government, orders of January 5, 1836, under Act XVII of 1835 establishing the new coinage; Jamabandi papers of Noanund in Company's rupees; Government notification regarding monopoly of salt; wards' Estates.

Vols. 87, 89, 90A (1836-37).—Raja of Mohurbunge not to pass through Seraikela; circulars regarding establishment of steam communication by way of Red Sea with England; convict labour; Donnelly's Report on defective laws to punish oppressive Indigo Planters; promulgation of Act XVII of 1835 in Thana regarding the new coin; police statements, banishment of Balasore prisoners to other districts.

Vol. 88.—Settlement Reports of Bustah from 1825 to 1838.

Vol. 95 (1837).—Survey and settlement of the Province of Cuttack for 1837; adjustment of Lakhiraj claims to percede settlement, for adjudication Deputy Collectors to be employed, memorandum for guidance of Collectors, Special Deputy Collectors and Deputy Collectors in Resumption Duties.

Vols. 96, 98 (1837—42).—Government notification declaring Sicca rupees not to be legal tender from 1st January, 1838 (Finance Department March, 23, 1836); difficulty of ryots on account of the rule (Feb. 9, 1838 see Vol. 98).

Vols. 100—112 (1837—42).—Settlement papers; boundary disputes, compensation to Zemindars on account of land taken for Jagannath Road; returns of Resumed and Khas Mahals (1837-1838), transfer of Mahratta Mahals to Balasore, preservation of boundary marks, discontinuance of issue of pyee of Reg. X of 1809, letters written to Accountant, Revenue Department (Vols. 104, 120) regarding Cash Balance, Inefficient Balance, Abkary statement etc; tenures; cases disposed of by Deputy Governor of Bengal of the settlement of Sudder Jumma of some mahals for 30 years, course to be pursued in cases where proprietors of resumed Lakhiraj lands neglect to attend or disagree to the proposed jumma; substitution of vernacular for Persian in Judicial and Revenue Proceedings (Vol. 109), statement of cases decided by offg. Special Commissioner, or Collector and his subordinates; letters to various persons e.g. Civil Military Auditor, Paymaster of Native Pensions, Revenue Surveyor etc.

Vols. 107A, 113, 114, 125, 131A (1838—44).—Judicial—convict labour on roads, repairs to Serais on Jagannath Road, theft on a wrecked vessel; remarks of Government on the Nizamat

Adalawt's report on the administration of Criminal justice for 1838, Commissioner's Police Reports, comparative statement of heinous crimes; information asked by the Thuggee Department regarding Geedharmars; apprehension of deserters etc.

Vols. 117—119, 120, 122—124, 126—139, 141, 144—46, 149, 152—159 (1840—1849).—Mostly settlement papers; refund to Lakhirajdars 1846—1857 (Vol. 118); survey and settlement operations in 1838-39, praise of work done by the Special Deputy Collectors and native Deputy Collectors; progress report of Revising officer and settlement officers; list of Mahals of which the Hasilat and Lakhiraj assessments have been confirmed; presentation of appeals in Civil Courts; circular enforcing general circulation of Government pice (February 1843), report on the education of Wards, sale of estates of defaulting farmers and of their securities under Act XII of 1811; confirmation of settlement of Shikmy Lakhiraj tenures, statement of Malikanas, of Law suits, vend of Muddut; principle of fixation of prices of abkaree opium, necessity or otherwise of continuing the Sarbarakaree system etc., examination held by Local Committee. Cuttack, for selection of properly qualified teachers, Hal and Bukya Touzi accounts, transmission of halves of Bank of Bengal notes, law expenses in pauper suits, Embankment Inspection report etc.

Vols. 147, 147A, 160; 171, 181A—Judicial (1845—1852).—Sending a maniac to the Insane Hospital at the Presidency, apprehension of an escaped convict from Prince of Edward Island; about Keechuk dacoits, Police Report, proceedings of Presidency Court of Nizamat Adalawt.

Vol. 161.—Letters received by the Abkaree Superintendent, Balasore.

Vols. 164—169, 173, 176—182 (1848—1852).—Subscription to 5 per cent loan of 1848-1849; vernacular school examinations, compilation of maps by Deputy Surveyor General; damage to crops owing to the gale of October, 1848; subscription to Orphan Fund etc.

Customs Correspondence.

Vol. 6 (1806—14).—Government duties levied on imports and exports; plan for collection of customs, confiscation of illicit opium; of cloth (under Sec. 34 of Reg. X of 1810), report about the appearance of a French privateer (Dec. 1806) at Balasore, list of principal articles of merchandise that form the Imports and exports of the Northern Division of Cuttack, regulation of customs, payment of Dak Establishment (John King, Collector of Customs, was also Post Master), Customs Chowkies.

Vol. 9 (1814—1818).—Rewards for the destruction of tigers and bears given to shikaries, illicit traffic in opium, duty on indigo, frauds practised in respect of *Rowanahs* etc.

Vols. 11, 13, 20 (1819—23).—Indigo Factory at Jellasore, extract from Book of Rates of principal articles, nature and rates of duties thereon, circular abolishing the evil custom of Begaree (Judicial Department March, 1820).

Vols. 22, 30, 38, 47, 76, 75, 84 (1823—1836).—Statement of duties collected on piecegoods, raw cotton and silk, the manufacture and produce of the Company's territories from 1809-10 to 1822-23 (silk, cotton etc.), corrected statement of the proposed alterations in the Book of Rates at the custom house, (trade at Balasore trifling, people and merchants very poor); comparative statement of customs collected at Government Custom House; certificates to vessels, extract of resolution of the Board of Customs of November, 1828 (excellence of the quality of Indigo produced in India); weekly reports of Receipts and Disbursements usual explanation for increase and decrease in the collection of customs; revised rates to correspond with current prices in markets; promulgation of Act XVII of 1835 whereby all Government accounts to be kept in Company's rupees, also at the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, from 1st May, 1836 (Finance Department notification of Feb. 10, 1836) etc.

Vols. 92, 99, (1836—1843).—Government notification dated 1st March, 1836 discontinuing the collection of Transit Duties and authorising the maintenance of necessary customs chowkies for collection of Town Duties, but no provision for levying Town Duties at Balasore, for "the levy of this tax has never existed at Balasore", maintenance of a modified establishment only of Sea Customs at Balasore, the Master Attendant being attached as Assistants to the Collector of Government Customs (on a monthly allowance of Rs. 80) which appointment should be continued in the person of Collector of Land Revenue; Regulation relating to the Trade of Foreign ships in India and exemption of Rao Raja of Boondée from payment of customs during the Maharaja's pilgrimage (1837); receipt and disbursement of every description of sea custom (1836—38); etc.

Vols. 142, 143, 163, (1844—1849).—Circular regarding issuing of certificates of origin for sugar in strict conformity with section 38 of Act 3 and 4 William 4 Cap. 52; statement of goods imported and exported to and from Balasore during 1847-48 etc.

Vol. 163 (184—49).—Contains also some letters of 1843 received by Collector of Sea Customs, and by Master Attendant and Superintendent of Export (from Feb., 1846—March, 1849, bound in the revise order).

Marine Correspondence.

Vols. 18, 50 (1820—31).—Contains letters issued by the Master Attendant, Northern Division of Cuttack (Balasore—plan

and construction of boats, annual survey statement of vessels tendered for the exportation of salt to Sulkea Golahs after examination if fit to receive cargo, Light house at Point Palmyra etc.

Vols. 54, 67, 116, 163 (also customs letters) (1831—44).—Expediency of putting two buoys as warning to prevent annual loss to native craft at the head of western reef, lists of wrecked property from the loss of vessels; a vivid description of the gale of October 31st, 1831 in the handwriting of Alfred Bond, Master Attendant (Vol. 116).

Vol. 170 (1849-51).—Tide Gauge papers with Diary of winds etc., *taidad* of Mahajans for export of Balasore salt etc. Vol. 335 (1867-68).

Salt Correspondence.

Vols. 19, 22A, 26, 33, 35, 39, 49, 57, 79, 81, 91, 95A (1821—39).—Rowannahs for salt issued for Moghulbundee consumption, advance to Molunghes, statement exhibiting quantity of salt manufactured, ascertained by Coote and Bhanga accounts at the Aurangs of Boolung, Sartha, Dusmoolung, Paunchmoolung, Ankoorah, Chooramoonnee, Dhamrah etc., statement showing balances in the Pokhtanee, Ruftanee and Golah treasuries; estimate of erecting golahs each capable of holding 2 lakh mds. of salt; list of salt Chowkis, manufacture, sale and exportation of salt; advance to Salt Agent; complaint of Molungees against extortion by Darogas; payment of premium for salt delivered in excess of engagement (June, 1827), failure of Mr. Ince to manufacture Pungah salt on a new principle, no more advances to be given to him; embezzlement of salt by Molunghes; report on the rates for khorakee salt by Molunghes; to Contractors and Zemindars in the New Currency and New Maund.

The remaining salt vols. (1842-1849)—same as above.—Vol. 140 contains letters from the Master Attendant who was also the Superintendent of Export. Loss from gale of 22nd October, 1851. (Vol. 174).

Other Vols. of Salt letters up to 1864 (a) Issued : 200, 244, 268, 280 and 294; (b) Received : 205, 234, 237, 258, 267, 282 and 298.

Miscellaneous.

Vol. 341 (1869).—Appointment of Kanoongoes.

Vol. 347 (1871).—Illegal exactions of Zemindars such as Dak khurch, Ruth khurch, Peada khurch, Begar Bundbusti, Tahsil khurch, Mangan etc.

CHAPTER XI.

Chota Nagpur Records.

A.—RECORD ROOM OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPUR AT RANCHI.

In this Record Room are to be found copious records in English beginning from 1789. The correspondence of the 18th century occupies a few volumes, that of the 19th century, the remaining ones—a considerable number. The indexing of the records was carried beyond 1800, and up to 1860. The reports of the Agents to Governor-General and their Assistants, for instance, the reports of Major Roughsedge on Singbhoom (1820) and on Bindra Nawagurh, Kurrier and Patna (1821), those of Major Gilbert containing accounts of his tour in Singbhoom, and his progress to Sambhulpore and Surgooja in 1823, and through the provinces under his Agency in 1825, John Davidson's account of the manners and customs of the aborigines of Chotanagpur in 1839 submitted to Major Ousley, the latter's reports on his Agency (1842, 1844, 1847, 1848), the Journal of James Emerson (officiating 1st Class Assistant Agent to Governor General) in 1851, the report of J. Simpson's tours in Hazaribagh Division (1851-53) are extremely interesting. There are records relating to the Nepal War, being letters written by E. Roughsedge, Captain, Commanding Ramghur Battalion between the 20th November, 1814 and May, 1815 to military officers giving an account of his progress and operations against the enemy. There are also papers relating to the Sepoy Mutiny in the Chotanagpur Division (7th August, 1857—6th August, 1858; 15th October 1857—1859).

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CHOTANAGPUR AT RANCHI.

A. Original Volumes.

There is a large number of volumes containing original letters being the correspondence relating to Hazaribagh, Ramgarh, Singbhum, Manbhum, Lohardagga; correspondence of Agent to Governor General. (Vols. No. 110—112, 115, 116, 125, 165, 170, 178, 181, 184, 199—202, 204, 205, 207, 208), the Political Assistant (124, 127, 139, 145, 173, 176, 209), Commissioners' despatch, Board's letters and circulars, Govt. letters etc.

B. Typed Volumes.

Serial no.	Nature.	Date.	Remarks.
1—4	Military letters issued	1804—21	Miscellaneous.
5—10	Military letters received	1795—1816	Ditto.
10(a)	Ditto ditto	1823	
11—20	Ramgarh—Issued	1799—1832	
21—22	Ramgarh—Received	1817—1828	
23—51	Agent Governor General —Issued.	1803—1853	Political except Vol. 38 & 43 Miscellaneous.
52—58	Agent Governor General —Received.	1819—1847	Vol. 55, 57
59—60	Register of letters from loose files.		Misc.
61—63	Judicial Commissioner— Issued.	1798—1833	Misc.
64	Chotanagpur Insurrection	1832—1833	
65	Captain Sinnock's letters issued.	1817—1818	
66	Mutiny papers	1857—1858	

C. Volumes Indexed.

		Date.	Volume no.
Ramgarh—Issued	...	1799—1831	1-2-T, 3-0, 4-8-T 9-0, 46-47-T.
Ramgarh—Received	...	1807—1828	44-45-T.
Military—Issued	...	{ 1798-1799 1807-1808 1813-1814 1819—1821	54-T. 10-T, 21-T. 13-T. 16-0, 17-T.
Military—Received	...	{ 1808—1816 1823	11-12-T, 14-T, 25-T. 18-T.
Captain Sinnock's Issued	...	1817—1819	15-T.
Agent to Governor General Issued (Political Miscel- laneous).		1803—1826	19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 30—32, 37, 39, 41-(T,) and 43(O).
Agent to Governor General Received.		1818—1829	28, 29, 33, 34-0, 35-T, 38-0, 39 (O) and 40T, Issued and Received 42-0.
Commissioner's Despatch Book.		1798—1832	24-T.
Lohardagga Received	...	1834-1857	48—50(O).
Singbhum—Received	...	1873—1851	51—53(O).

Nature of Contents.

18th September, 1789.—Extract from the Resolutions of the Governor-General-in-Council relative to the settlement of Behar Districts for a period of ten years of to commence with ensuing Fussily-uear 1197.

4th January, 1790.—Letter to W. M. Leslie, Collector, Ramgarh, relative to the settlement with the Rajas of Ramgurn, Palamau and Kendee.

25th May, 1790.—Orders relative to stoppage of collecting duties from merchants and traders.

3rd September, 1790.—Letter W. M. Leslie, Collector, Ramgurn relative to the abolition of sayer.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Leslie dated the 28th August, 1789 to John Shore reporting on the particulars of the several articles of sayer collection in the Bihar districts with his sentiments on the advantages or disadvantages of continuing or discontinuing sayer collection.

December, 1795.—From J. H. Harrington, Sub-Secretary to Government to W. Hunter, Magistrate of Ramgurn, asking for immediate application to the Commanding Officer, Hazaribagh to return to Burwa with sufficient force to expel Hurry Ram Sahay and the Marathas serving under him, and to endeavour to apprehend Bhoje Ray.

29th December, 1795.—Hunter writes to R. B. Gregory, Commanding Hazaribagh to that effect.

18th January, 1796.—Hunter to Gregory—informing him of the haunt of Hurry Ram Shahy and his followers in the jungles bordering on Burwah adjoining to Sergooja whence he makes incursions; Bhoje Roy at Nwaghur.

3rd March, 1797.—From Hunter to Major Dyson Marshall, Commanding Ramgurn Battalion, Hazaribagh, requesting him to detach a party of sepoys to apprehend the Chuars who are plundering and burning the villages in purgunnahs Kurrunpoora and Juggisur in Ramgarh.

27th October, 1797.—Hunter to Major Marshall requesting him to apprehend Assmaun Roy, a notorious dacoit and his party of 200 men who are plundering villages about Raghoonathpore.

1798.—Correspondence of T. H. Welsh, Commanding Detachment, Major Marshall and Hunter regarding the depredations of Thakoor Bholanath Sing and Bridgemohun Sing, protection to them by the rebels of Bagmoondy perg; they and Raja Anund Sing join a plundering gang between 1,000 and 1,500 in Pachet,

cause of disturbance being the selling of the Zemindary of Raja Gurror Narain of Chakla for arrears of revenue; plundering of villages Chourassy and Cussaipore; inroads of the Chocars of Nagpore; letter (17th April, 1798) from Raja Deonath Shahy, Zemindar of Chotanagpur, informing that a party of Marathas, 500 horsemen and 500 burkandozes looted his Zemindary and laid waste 5 pergs.

1799.—Correspondence of G. Maxwell, Commanding Ramgarh Battalion, Hazaribagh, Lt. Col. Scott, Adjut.-Genl., and Lt. Col. Marshall and others—Appointment of E. Roughsedge to duty with Ramgarh Battalion (14th January), military operations against Bali Rai; proceedings of Roughsedge commanding in Pachete; revenue matters e.g. history of the tenure of villages in Assoreah and Mahesmorada in Chakla Pachete; letters from the Collector of Ramgarh to the Board of Revenue regarding adjustment of accounts between the Raja of Pachete and the mortgagee of villages Chakla etc., petitions of Abkars for reduction of rates for licensing each still from six to three annas, and of canoongoes; list of disqualified landholders; despatch to the Mint of old Moorshidabad and Sonati Coins; separation of the posts of Judge Magistrate, from that of Collector (2nd May), Collector R. Gunynghame (Cunningham?) intimating he will make over charge of the offices of Judge Magistrate to Mr. Thomas Palmer on arrival; salary of Judge and Magistrate, Rs. 2,000, and that of Collector Rs. 1,500; disaffection of Moocundit uncle to Bikramadit, minor Zemindar of Patkum, measures taken for apprehending Moocundit and protecting the person of Bikramadit and his estate; Collector's suggestion of a plan for the future management of the Jungle Mehals etc.

Lacuna from 1800—June, 1803.

1803.—E. Broughton, Commanding Ramgurh Battalion Hazaribagh, informing Adj. General of the apprehension of the notorious Dacoit, Foud Sing who infested Jheria; Lt. Higgot sent to quell disturbances in Bellounja, defence of the frontier from the southern extremity of Pachete to the banks of the Soane entrusted to Broughton's charge, securing good will and conciliation of Zemindars of Ghatwars essential, Governor General's perwanas to Rajas Gurornarain Deo of Pachete, Deonauth Sahy Deo of Nagpore, Moneyant Sing of Ramgur, Beekermajeet Sing of Patcoom, Churamen Rai Deo of Palamau, Boopnaut Sahy of Billounjah and Syed Kazim Ali, Altumghadar of Billounjah; 20,000 Marathas scattered through Bombra (Bamrah), Bonie, Raighur, Sambalpore; disposition of the Rajas of Sambalpore and adjacent territories to concur with the Company; Broughton's reply to Chief Secretary regarding defence; 10,000 Maratha horse arrived

at Ruttanpore under command of Deen Sahye and their engagement with the English, 3000 horse gone to Sambalpur and 6000 to Cuttack (25th October, 1803).

1804.—Broughton's report on the inadequacy of force for general defence of the extensive frontier and Sambalpur; capture of Fouz Roy.

1805.—Apprehension of Antuji Naik, Agent to the Raja of Berar in Khurda (13th February), capture of Begu Bowaney Singh of Rutnau in Palamau (26th February), appointment of Roughsedge to attend H. H. Amrit Rao at Benares as guard of honour, letter from Broughton to M. S. Elphinstone regarding Nana Saheb; apprehension of Chitroo Sing, a dacoit Sardar; Roughsedge to Elphinstone on the proposed restoration of Patna and Sambalpur to the Raja of Berar.

1806.—Affairs at Sambalpur, Rani's representation on her pecuniary situation.

1807.—Roughsedge to W. Blunt Magistrate, Zila Jungle Mehals for tranquillity at Patcoom, affairs of Pachete; Government's parwannah to Joujhar Singh of Ryegarh not to encourage Rani of Sambalpur and others in their opposition to the Raja of Berar; attack on Tamar by Muckundeet Singh and Decaney Sahy, Chuar Jagirdar, at the head of 4000 Chuars, (19th Dec.).

1808.—Capture of Moocundeet Singh and two of his Sardars (March); reward offered for apprehension of Decaney Sahy; recovery of arrears of revenue from Raja of Chotanagpur and Palamau; Moocundeet, Decaney and 21 prisoners despatched to Bancoorah (April); R. Jenkins, Acting Resident Nagpur to Captain Roughsedge informs of the Rani of Sambalpur taking refuge in Company's territory on her fort being taken by the troops of Nana Saheb under Ram Chunder Waugh; affairs of Chutteesgurh.

1810.—Complaint of Raja Joujhar Singh of Ryeghur of Maratha attacks on his villages, that Chundajee Bhonsla, Tania Sardar and Kasheeram Killadar are at Sambalpur with 5,000 horse and 700 men (24th February); Rs. 52,000 excused to the Raja of Nagpur Govinat Sai Deo; affairs of Sherghatty.

1812.—Depredations of Mondul Sing Burraick of Jaunoo; Military operations against Buctour Sah, Jagirdar of Nowagar, unsuccessful attack on Nawagar, arrival in the neighbourhood of Mirzapore of a large body of predatory horse, the Pindaris, towards Sasseram, their crossing the Soane and committing depredations on Burhur, and measures against them (March); no apprehension at present of their incursion into South Behar (April); Roughsedge's defence against them at Cotah, Singrowla and Accouree,

(April); their advance to Jubbulpore, inhabitants of Sohagpore and Chutteesghar running away (November); expectation of attack by Pindaries at an end (December), sale of Palamau for arrears of revenue.

1813.—Pindaris as pilgrims to Benares and Gya, information of large bodies of pilgrims to be given to Residents at Poona, Nagpore and with Daulat Rao Scindia (1st February); Khellaut given to Raja Jouhar Singh of Ryegurh for his kindness to Captain Roughsedge's sepoy (24th February), help given to Roughsedge by Raja Ranjeet Singh of Juspore in capturing Buctour Sahy and Moondul Singh; hostility against the Raja of Rewah; zeal and fidelity of Raja Futte Narain Singh; perwana to Raja Bulbhudder Sahy, Zemindar of Sergooja forbidding him to demand more than the fixed malguzary of the estate of Jushpore, the property of the late Raja Ranjeet Singh who established his claim to protection of British Government; rebellion of Loff Sangram Singh of Sirgooja against his nephew and rightful Chief Raja Bulbhudder Sahy (September); Roughsedge recommending protection to Mocta Dhye, Rani of Sambalpoore on whom a jagir was bestowed near Khoorda (October), military arrangements for defence of frontier against Pindaris (29th October), future management of Palamow.

1814.—From Roughsedge to W. W. Bird transmitting extract of a copy of a treaty concluded at Sergujanugger on 18th May, 1812 between Col. Jones on the part of British Government and Herbajee Pundit on the part of Rugojee Bhonsla relative to the prevention of Sungram Singh Lohl and Pertumber Sing Subadar from entering into Sergooja (20th January); departure from Pindaree Chief Dost Mahammad's camp of 8000 horse on the 9th inst. half taking northerly and half, southerly direction (24th January); death of Rajah Futte Narayan Singh of Sherghatty on the 1st May; death of Maharani Ratan Coher of Sambalpoore; character and capacity of Raja Gunsham Singh; T. Borrowhs Commanding Lohardugga to J. Wanhope. Superintendent, Political Affairs, re movements of 2,500 Pindaris under command of Ramzan Khan, Basil Khan and Soobhan Koonwar from Doobonlee, Pootera etc. (5th November), loot of villages in Sagor by them (7th November); entry of Ramgarh Battalion with brigade guns and camp followers into Saran and their march via Bettiah to Major Bradshaw's Camp (20th November); transference of Government's rights in Palamau to Raja Gunsham Singh, son the late Raja Futteh Narain (3rd December); His Majesty's 14th Regiment moved to Husenabad to protect South Behar and provinces West of the Ganges from Pindari incursions; perwanas to Zemindars to be vigilant in guarding the passes (20th December).

1815.—Appa Sahib, nephew of Raja of Berar, on his visit to Benares (23rd January), Captain Watson Commanding at Bettia

proposing to send Roughtledge a 6-pounder carriage from Dinapore (23rd February), Bretts march to Burhurwa, and his proceeding north to gain information of the Nepalese (5th March); flight of Raja Bulbhudder Sahy and his family from Sergeoja for safety from the Jagirdars of Puhar Burrila and Ramozla (14th March), Pindaris with 300 guns at Karee Jalow, 25 miles west of Rewa (1st April), advance of Rs. 5,000 to Raja Gunsham Singh for regular payment of Raja's force; Pindaris under Ahmad Khan (3rd June); transfer of Palamow to Raja Gunsham Singh (he got the sunud in 1816); Pindaris in Ampapanee (27th June), disturbances in Sergeoja, military force sent to protect Raja and Rani (6th August), and operations (November); Resident Nagpur to Roughtledge informing that Balwant Rao Narain and Dewajee Dongarden appointed on part of Appa Sahab to co-operate with the Major to settle affairs of Sergeoja (26th December); Pindaris near Ramozla

Gungpur, Bombra, Bonei and Rhera Kole (29th November); apprehension of Gumbhar Singh and his family by Raja Oodwant Singh (25th December), for which the Raja was given a dress by Government (22nd January, 1819).

1819.—Military operations against the Zemindar of Boora Samba (2nd January) disapproved by Government (February), 2nd Regiment 1st Battalion Bengal N. I. under Futty Singh defeating 500 Gonds and Pindaris (19th January), Zemindar of Soonakan in Chutteesgarh submitted to Government (5th March); Beer bhoom and Ramgarh placed under district Revenue officers with salaries of Rs. 500 p.m. each; Assistant Collectorships abolished (19th March); Roughsedge appointed Political Agent to Government in S. Behar on 19th March (22nd March); measures for preservation of British authority in Sambalpore, Patna, Board and their dependencies; revenue, police and administration in Sambalpore; desire of Neehal Singh Zemindar of Boora Sambar (22nd March) and Zemindar of Singhbhoom (28th May) to be received under British protection; boundary line between Nagpur and British possessions, Chutteesgarh and British possessions, insurrection in Tamar by Jagirdars and petty landholders (September).

1820.—Sirgooja affairs, Larka Coles, good conduct of Thakur Chaitun Singh of Kharsawa; Lohl Omer Singh proclaimed Raja of Sirgooja, Ranee Bishen Coher considered as having abdicated, Rs. 300 p.m. being given for her support (27th May); death of Tacoor (Thakur) Seebnatth Sahy of Lohurdagga, bequeathing his property to his uncle Simboo Sahy (25th July); apprehension of Roodun, Tamar rebel, by the exertions of Beekram Singh of Seraikela (July 26th); presents to Rajas of Sirgooja, Gungpur and Bombra (October); expediency of settlement with Maharaj Sahy of Sambalpur; offer of pardon to Monuhar Singh on condition of his future quiet conduct.

1821.—Attacks by Lurkas in Singhbhoom and Kharsawa (January—March); sunud granted to Maharaja Sahe of the whole of Khalsa and Gurjat village of Sambalpore without mention of Diamond produce, the Raja being deprived of the exercise of *Murdun*, escheat (March); operations against the Larka in Tanpeer, proclamation to Coles relating to reception of submission of those appearing on 3rd prox., brief account Bindra, Nowgarh, and Keriar by Roughsedge (April); submission of Coles of Tanpeer, Goomla, Rajabassa, Agondea etc; arrival of W. K. Gilbert, Agent, Governor General at Sambalpur, and receipt of records of P. A.'s office (6th May); 5 articles of engagement with Coles which embrace all material objects for future guidance (10th May); disturbance in Boad; P. A.'s recommendation that the 4 Larka Pergunnas of Toeeppeer depending on Bamunghatty, but forming part of the Zemindary of Raja of Mohurbunge

should be under the control of Midnapore authorities; Killats to Kooar Bickram Singh of Seraikela and Maharaja Sahie of Sambalpur.

1822.—Death of Major Roughsedge on 16th January, Major Gilbert succeeding to him as Political Agent in Sambalpur; death of Raja Oodwant Singh of Singrowla on 29th November; succession of Ajumbur Singh son of deceased Bikram Singh of Seraikela and bestowal of khillaut on him, presents to Larka Coles (December).

1823.—Release of Gumbhur Singh and Sheoranj Singh, State prisoners, in the presence of Raja Omer Singh of Surgooja; (May); Gilbert's tour through ceded districts (July); Sambalpur diamonds not produced in mines, but the Jarrahs search for them in the mud and land deposited in the head of the Mahanuddee (September); Gilberts tour through Ryegurh and Oodeypur (September).

1824.—Tribute of Sirgooja Raja: death of Joujar Singh of Ryegur on 24th September, and disputes of rival claimants; Gilbert authorised to invest Bhopal Singh as the sole Chief of Ryegurh (31st December).

1825.—Board of Customs, Salt and Opium directed to supply Gilbert with 18 mds. of opium for the year's consumption; history of Ryegarh family; Gilbert's tour through the provinces of his Agency.

1826.—Rajas of Juspoor and Oodeypoor have from a very remote period been tributary to the Raja of Sirgooja and should not be offended if higher title be conferred on him by Government (19th February); death of Raja Nursing Deo of Odeypore without leaving any children (16th March), settlement of Palamau.

1827.—Presentation of customary khillaut to Achut Sing, successor of Gunsham Sing, deceased Raja of Singbhoom (19th October); Rani Baun Coor's succession to Oodeypore (2nd November); management of Sambalpur on the death of the Raja leaving a widow and two daughters.

1828.—Major W. G. Mackenzie appointed P. A., S. W. F. (9th March); succession of Tickum Sahie in Sarangarh (March), tax on Handia for private consumption prohibited (1st September).

1829.—Lal Gujraj Singh succeeded to the deceased Tickum Sahie Raja of Sarangarh (March), he is succeeded by his son Lal Sangram Singh (April); accepting Nazars and presence of fruits by public functionaries prohibited (19th June).

1830.—Disputed estate Pal Lera claimed by Keonjhar Raja Joonardhun Bunje, fixing of quit rent of Pal Lera at 250 Sk. Rs. per annum payable to Keonjur Raja by Zemindar of Pal Lera

(June), Abdoot Singh Gand's intention of plundering Bessickella (October), his followers desert him (December).

1831—Assemblage of 200 men at Sambalpur at the instigation Balram Singh who complains of the Rani's oppression of the people (28th January), claim of Bowanny Sing of Burpullie to the Sambalpur Guddie, his support to Gand rebels; British forces from Nagpore coming to Sambalpur; rebel Gands, Abdoot Sing and others, restored to their estates; genealogical table of Sambalpur family to determine selection of Raja in the event of the death of Rani Mohun Koor; claims of sundry rajas to pergs., e.g. Bishen Chunder Jyne Munnie of Reracole and Bhopal Deo Raja against Rajas of Sonapore and Atmullick, of Bamra Raja to Sarapallie held by Raja of Reracole, of Boad Raja to Punchera (April); Bikram Singh 3rd in descent from Narain Singh has the best title to Sambalpur guddie (20th April); remission of malguzari of Bonnie, Bamra and Sambalpur on the Chief's undertaking to keep a space for road purposes clear of jungle through their Zemindaries (3rd May); death of Purrus Ram Sirka Deo, Raja of Gangpore and of the succession of his son aged 9 (9th July); translations of treaties concluded at Surgoojanagar (December).

1832—Insurrection by the Coles of Chotanagpur at Peetoria, Chowreah; universal rising of the Coles including the 5 pergs. of Boondo, Tamar, Sillie, Birnda and Rae; force mobilised from Dinapore, Benares, Barrackpore, and from Midnapore to deal with them and military operations, in Toree, Palamau; W. Dent appointed Joint Commissioner with Captain Wilkinson for settlement of affairs in Chotanagpur and Palamau (12th April); petition of Ranee Rattan Koor of Sambalpur relating the plots made by Rajeet Sing and Bhoopaul Singh to murder the Rannies and plundering Puddumpore and establishing one of them as Raja (5th June); Deeraj Singh succeeds to Raja of Oodypore (11th June); arzi of Koor Ajumber Singh of Seraikella relating to disturbances between him and the Coles; Madhoo Das Mahapatra binds himself to restrain all within his Zemindary, to restore property and pay 500 sicca rupees as Malguzary per annum to Mohurbhunj Raja (14th June); resignation for ill health of Mackenzie as Agent, Governor Goveal, and appointment of Capt. Wilkinson as P. A. on S. W. F. (August-September), list of independent Chiefs under the Agency paying revenue to Government and list of zemindars; 1,000 Coles assemble at Porahat (31st October); engagements of Subadar Mangal Singh, 38th Regiment, N. I. with Chooars at Nursingpore and Calcapore and help rendered to him by Madhoo Dass Mahapather of Bamanghatty (6th November), 10 villages of Cheytun Singh Thakoor of Kharsawan burnt by the Coles of Dukree and other villages; attempt to capture Ganganarayan Singh and Govind Digwar, insurgent Chiefs.

1833—Military operations against Coles, Bhumeje and Choars; death of Gunganarayan Singh, insurgent Chief of Barrabhum on 7th February, while attacking a thana of Thakorr Cheyten Sing's Wilkinson's memorandum to Governor-General relating to (a) Singbhoom, (b) Tamar, (c) Bamanghatti and Mohurbhunj, (d) Sambalpur and (e) Sirgooja (March); Dent's report on the restoration of tranquillity and order in Barrabhoom Dhulbhoom (March-April); capture of free booters; disputed succession to Tamar Estate (May) on the death of Govind Sah, presents to Raja of Singbhoom for delivering notorious insurgent leaders, Wilkinson's arrival at Sambalpur (7th July), Wilkinson reporting that the Nagpur Darbar are averse to have any thing to do with Sambalpur; Rani being unable to control her subjects willing to retire on pension (August), which is given to her; Raja Narain Sing elevated to the Gadge; reward to Balu Mutter Bhan Singh only son of Raja Ghansham Sing, Zemindar of Deo, for helping Government during insurrection (July).

1834—Agent, Governor-General asking his Personal Assistant Ensign P. Nicholson to take charge of Bankura and Midnapore which by Reg. XIII of 1833 have been placed under the Agent under the denomination of Manbhum Division, also asking Lt. Ouseley another Personal Assistant to take charge of Lohardagga Division, the other being Hazaribagh Division to which J. Davidson, Junior Assistant, is appointed, 3 divisions being Manbhum, Lohardagga and Hazaribagh, (January); pension of Rs. 666-10-8 to ex-Ranee of Sambalpur; appointment of munsiffs; Dak establishment; Chuttespur Dhul released from restraint, and allowed to return to manage his Estate in Ghatseela Dhul (March); affairs of Amainugger Estate; Mohurbhunj Raja's encouragement of Coles of Lurka Peers to attack Bamanghatti who commit excesses (June, July), Bancorra Station transferred to Zila Burdwan (June); arzis from the Kooar of Seraikela and Madoo Dass Mohapater of Bamanghatti regarding invasion of Koles of Singbhoom who are supported by Mohurbhunj Raja's forces (October); Willkinson informs that the Estates of Raja Ghunsham Singh of Singbhoom, Babu Koor Bikram Sing (father of Ajambar Sing) of Seraikela and Cheyten Sing of Kharsua were annexed to British territory on August 29, 1818, and conditions on which the three chiefs were to be received under British protection.

1835—Warning to Seraikela not to help Bamanghatti Mohapater against Mohurbhunje Raja; apprehension of Singbhum Raja's help to Mohurbhunje Raja against Mohapater, and conjoint attack on Seraikela and Kharsawa; prayer for grant of Paunchghur to them by Rani Mohini Kooar, Ex-Rani of Sambalpur and Rani Mooeta Dey Rani of late Raja Jeet Sing Deo (29th April), which the Agent does not recommend; death of Raja Sheonath Sing of Ramgurh (20th October), reduction of tribute of Sonapur Raja from

Rs. 6000 to 5000 p. a.; measures taken to suppress Choars and Coles, re apprehension of Dunojee Bhunj, ex-Zemindar of Gumsur.

1836—Raja Chunder Sikher Deo Zemindar of Board reporting the death of Dunnojee Bhunj (20th June); boundary disputes between Chiefs of Seraikela, Bamanaghatty and Mohurbhunj; death of Raja Acheyeto Singh of Singbhum at Porahat on 26th February, eldest heir Arjun Singh about 10 years old; pretender Pertab Chund Bahadoor of Burdwan (11th April); exports and imports in Manbhum.

1837—Engagements of Sardars to obey orders of British Government; introduction of vernacular and English language instead of Persian in the Revenue Department; re establishment of a school at Chaibassa (August); Koar Chuckerdhar Singh of Seraikela son of late Ajambar Sing drove all Durwas out of his estate excepting seven families (June); proposed establishment of schools at Hazaribagh and Purulia (1st November); Cole disturbances; establishment of Chaibassa Station.

1838—Rewards for apprehension of ring leaders in the late insurrection, their trial; establishment of schools (also 1839) education of Colehan boys (also 1839); prevention of importation of illicit salt, appointment of moonsiffs etc., boundary dispute between Barpalli and Sonpur, Sanad to Mankis indicating duties to perform, Raja of Currickpore in Bhagalpur Zila discontented due to sale of his property.

1839—Boundary between Kolehan and Bamanghatty fixed; J. Wilkinson's appointment as Resident at Nagpur, charge of Agency given to J. Davidson (March); mismanagement of the estate of Porahat by the Ranee, mother of minor Raja Arjoon Sing; demise of Thakoor Chytun Sing of Kharsawan (20th August); prevention of Suttee in the case of his widow (31st August); criminal statements.

1840—State of the Agency and officers in charge, boundary of Sambalpur and Chutteesgarh; estate of Pachete made over to Raja Neelmoney Sing (1840), Tickell's appointment in Nepal; demise of Bahadoor Singh of Seraikela; Major J. R. Ouseley's report on the state of various districts he visited in his tour (18th November).

1841—Pachete under wards management, and restoration to Nilmoney Sing; affairs of the Raja of Jhalda; death of Luchmeenath Sing of Rumgher and succession of his brother Raja Sumboonath Sing; washings of Sambalpur gold mines, affairs of Oodeypore.

1842—Currency of Government pice instead of pucca pice, insurrection in Bisebhum, Dalbhoom and Chotanagpur; Khillat on Raja Sumboonath Singh of Ramgarh; report on S. W. F. Agency.

Distribution among Rajas copies of proclamation *re* the restoration to India of the gates of Somnath.

1843—Advance to chiefs of estates for ceremonies, *Janau*, marriage etc.; aggression of Raja Chutler Sah of Singrowlie, affairs of several estates, Jheria, Koderma (its restoration to Raja Teep Narayan Sing), Sonapur, Bamanghaty etc. Bhowanny Kandoo a Sardar Dacoit and Poloo Malick, their depredations in Sonapore.

1844—Meriah in Khondhan, atrocities of Khonds in sacrificing men; conduct of Borsomar Zemindar; release of Meriah; Lt. Hicks engaged in suppressing human sacrifices in Boad and Duspallah; disturbance in Burgarh; death of Thakur Opendar Sing of Kharsawan.

1845—Allowance of minor Raja of Porahat (Rs. 400 p. a.). cotton cultivation (2nd May), Rajas of Bishenpoor; of Ghatsila preservation of caves, temples and antiquities.

1846—*Re* formation of a sanatorium at Paresnath hill; charge in jurisdictions; coal mines in Manboom; affairs of Pandra, Oodeypore etc. Lt. Houghton joining Captain Macpherson for suppressing human sacrifice.

1847—Investiture of Jushpore Raja (18th May), supply of gold dust from Robkolee, and Pursubunal (June), settlement of Sambalpur, abolition of sayer and custom transit duties in Changbhakar (5th August); succession in Pandra; report of Raja of Sambalpur *re* Ungool Raja's preparation of war on him.

1848—Measures to prevent aggressive movement from Ungool, capture of Ex-Raja of Ungool; seizure of Chukro Bissie; death of Sirgooja Ranee Bishen Kumari; tradition of Ratanpur; old cave temples and tanks in Sirgooja, Manpur and in Ramgurh hills; affairs of Guddies Latakie, and Khurgallee; identification of sites in the light of tradition of Ratanpore, Sonpur etc. Government experimental coffee garden (18th October).

1850—1857—Outlaw Mahupat Roy from Sambalpur (1850), depredations of Oatheeigeeras or Sunoreahs, professional thieves of Sehree, Banpore and neighbouring estates in all parts of India (1851), alleged suttee of Maha Dey widow of the late Goroor Narayan Deo Maharaja of Pachete; succession to Raja of Gangpore (1852), weights and measures in S. W. F. Agency (September (1853), statement of services rendered by Seraikela family to Government, indigenous minerals in Singbhoom (1854); suppression of swinging at Charak Puja, establishment of *Puraos* on Grand Trunk Road to afford protection to traveller at night, a Santal rising in Beerbhum, Midnapore, Bhagalpur and Rajmahal (1855), military operations against the Sonthals (1856), the mutiny of sepoys of Ramgarh Battalion, plundering Government treasure and bazar people at

Purulia; they proceed to join Koer Sing at Rohtasgarh, Porahat Raja Urjoon Singh joining the rebels proclaimed rebel, estates confiscated; Dalton Officiating Commissioner Chotanagpur stating that the records of the office are partly destroyed and much disturbed.

Correspondence on the manners and customs of the aborigines of Chola Nagpur plateau.

Reference—Vol. no. 40. Letter no. 247 dated the 29th August, 1839. From John Davidson, Principal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Lohardagga to J. R. Ouseley, Agent to the Governor General, Kishenpur.

Submits the following information about Zemindars and Cultivators (para. 1).

The population of Nagpur known under the name of Coles consists of the Mundas, Kureas and Oarsons. The Mundas originally cleared the country and brought it into cultivation. There was no Raja of the whole country, which was divided into *purhas* (batches) of 15 to 20 or 25 villages each under a Raja who received from his subjects assistance in war and salame at festivals. The Mundas elected ancestors of the present Palkote family to be Raja of whole country since when 62 Rajas sat on the *Gadi*. Though Raja's family claim to be Rajputs, there is no doubt that their ancestor was a Munda. They married into Rajput families of Pachete and Singhbhum and others and passed for good Rajputs (2). Remains of former system of Cole Raja still visible in *pergunnas* with *purhas* and nominal Rajas whose authority is recognised on festive occasions when *purha* members assemble to hunt, amuse and decide disputes. Each *purha* has a distinguishing ensign (3). In those days whoever cleared land became owner of the same, free of rent, rendering to the head of the village such services as common good required (4). To enable Palkot Rajas to keep peace and carry on war a certain rent from each village came gradually to be paid, but right of property in head Mundas was long recognised (5). On Palkot family becoming Hindus and marrying into Hindu families they induced other Hindus by grants of villages, to settle in Nagpur, thus establishing foreign proprietors (*Suds*) such as (1) younger brother of different Rajas, (2) Burraicks, Rajputs, Rowteas etc. who held jaggeers on payment of fixed rent and rendering military service and (3) Brahmins and other castes on fixed rent or rent-free for religious purposes. These foreigners being more civilised obtained mastery over the Coles (6 and 10). Hitherto no rules of India ever interfered with the internal management of Nagpur or with the police or administration of Justice which was left entirely to the Raja (8). No regular Police or administration of justice till the S. W. F. Agency was established in 1834 (9). Land except for religious uses held in direct male descent, on failure of which it escheated

to the Raja. Money rent, service and abwab paid (11). Description of land tenure—(a) Rajhus, (b) Bhetkheta, (c) Jageers of Mahto, Phan and Bhandari, (d) Munjhis, (e) Bhoonjeri, Byebulla etc., (f) Bhootkheta (13). Thikadar has no right to take more than customary rent from cultivator (14). Rate of labour service to be rendered to Theekadar (15). Regulation necessary for fixing fair Begari labour, its abolition would unsettle transactions (16). Bhoonjeri tenure (17—19). Management of business between Coles and their land owners (21). Functions of Mahto (22-23). A Cole village community consists of the Munda, Mahto, Pohn, Bhondari, Gorait, Gowallah and Blacksmith (no Hajams or Dhobees) and their functions (27—33). Three annual Poojas—Surhool, Kudleta, and Khura; also Dhura performed every third year (35). Kists (36). *Tulbana* and its abuses (37—39). Abwabs (41, 42). Wages of ploughmen (44). Land measure of Bhuries, Kharies, and powas quite arbitrary (46).

Correspondence regarding Sepoy Mutiny, 1857 in Chota Nagpur.

Mutiny of two companies of 8th. Regiment, Native Infantry, stationed at Hazaribagh on 30th July, 1857; treasury plundered of two maunds opium and about 94 thousand Company rupees, bungalows of civil officers burnt, records partially destroyed, partial restoration of order by Lt. Graham, though lawless bands of released convicts scouring the country.

Mutiny of Sowars of the 5th Irregular Cavalry at Satgown (7th September). Murder and plunder by Santhals, Chowars, Ghatwals and *budmashes* within an area of 10 miles from Gola and Jhurpo, Jyepur etc. (17th. and 25th. September).

Mutineers of Ramgarh Light Infantry Battalion about 700 strong with 4 six-pounder guns, large magazine and two lacs of rupees and colours still at Dorunda proposing to leave by Tikoo Ghaut and may effect junction with 5th. Irregular cavalry, and Koer Sing at Rohtasgarh (11th. September); Hurry Singh Burait failed to check their progress to Balamat. Capt. Dalton suggests advance against mutineers proceeding to Chatra of the Detachment of Her Majesty's 53rd. under Major English from Hazaribagh and Seicks (Sikhs) under Lt. Earle (25th. Sept.); successful attack on them reported by Major Simpson on 2nd. October. Letter of Major Simpson, Principal Assistant Commissioner, Hazaribagh, camp Kalapaharee near Chitra to Capt. Dalton, dated 4th. October, informing of the defeat of the mutineers of Ramgarh Battn. by Major English, their own killed and wounded 56 men; Jae Mangal Panday and Nadir Ali, subadars, sentenced to death by his court (JBORS Vol. XIV, pp. 58—62).

Depredation of Chowars near thana Gomeah and Hoseir Saran, Lt. Earle sent to check them (27th. October).

Raja Arjoon Singhi of Porahat declared a rebel (1st. Oct.), R. T. Leigh, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Sumbalpur, asks Captn. Dalton to seize two pretenders Soorunder Saie and Oodunt Saie, and offers reward for their capture (11th. Oct.); Zemindar Neelmoney Singh Deo of Pachete refractory (14th. Oct.). Dalton informing Harrison, Acct., Bengal Govt. that owing to mutiny of Ramgarh Battalion records of his office party destroyed (3rd. Oct.), report of damage by mutineers at Lohardagga, Hazaribagh, Purulia, Singbhum (7th. Oct.). Disturbance in Palamow by Khyrwars and "Cherows" under Peetamber Saye Bogta and his brother; Pergunaete, Jugatpal Singh of Pittorea loyal to Govt., he closed the Pittorea ghat against mutinous Sepoys of 8th. N. I. and assisted Europeans; Maharaja of Chotanagpur and his three nephews refused all intercourse with mutineers (27th. and 29th. Oct.).

Major Simpson to A. R. Young reporting rising of about 10,000 Choars and Santhals near Gomea Chuttee, proposes to subjugate them by Detachment of Sicks; to Captn. Dalton reporting Detachment of 100 Sicks directed to proceed to Gomea (2nd. Nov.). No disturbances in the past week, three instigators of Chuars (Thakur Seebari Singh and others) sentenced to death, 4 transported, 11 banished.

Major Simpson reports that Mutineers of 32nd. Regiment N. I. on 13th. Oct. had come one march from Khurruckdea and asks Dalton to send a full company of Madras troops. Mutineers of Deogurh at Koderma (15th. Oct.). Rising of Baghtas under Peetambar Shah and of Choars, Cheroes and Khyrwars (2nd. 7th. and 14th. Nov.); W. de W. George, Sub-Assist. Commissioner, Hazaribagh reporting to Major Simpson his operations against the Santhals in the eastern part of Hazaribagh viz. in Gomea, Chulkinree, Golah, Ramgarh, Mandu etc. (16th. Nov.); A. G. Wilson, Dy. Magistrate at Burhee reporting to Major Simpson gradual restoration of tranquility in his Sub-Division (21st. November), capture of Raggomoney Purganait, principal character in Chuar disturbances after mutiny in Rampore Pergana (5th. Dec.), Major Simpson during his progress from Kunda to Hazaribagh got 7 more guns abandoned by mutineers of Ramgarh Battalion after engagement at Chittra; Major Simpson's bill for compensation for his bungalow and property destroyed by mutineers on 30th. July.

Mutiny at Chotanagpur (Ranchi).

(From E. Dalton, Offg. Commissioner, Chotanagpur to Secretary to Govt.).

5th August 1857, no. 1.—From E. Dalton, Offg. Commissioner of Chotanagpur to A. R. Young, Secretary to Government of Bengal.—Giving a detail of the circumstances which induced

European officers of the Ramgarh Light Infantry and Civil officers of the Commission at Chota Nagpur to withdraw from the station. Lt. Graham commanding Detachment of Ramgarh Light Infantry proceeding to Hazaribagh wrote to Col. Robbins that all the Infantry composing his detachment had on the news of mutiny at Hazaribagh, openly mutinied, taken possession of guns and were preparing to march back to Ranchi with hostile intention against British officers there. On the noon of the 2nd. several sepoy of the Infantry portion of Graham's army arrived at the lines with communications from Madho Singh Jamadar, after which the men grew sullen and disrespectful and informed Col. Robbins that they would not repel mutineers of the 8th. Captn. Dalton, Col. Robbins, and Surgeant Major Lt. Reeves left cantonment and proceeded to Civil station. The mutinous body of the Ramgarh Locals with loaded muskets and guns were close at hand. Lt. Birch informed that danger was imminent; Captns. Oakes and Davies rode off in Pithoree direction across hills to Hazaribagh. Dalton and party reached Hazaribagh next morning. The mutineers of Ramgarh locals reached Ranchi at 4 p.m. an hour after Dalton's departure, they spared the house of Dalton, but burnt that of Capt. Oakes and Lt. Moncrieff, released persons, deliberated with a deputation from Dorandah and marched into cantonments. Ramgarh Raja loyal, placed at Dalton's disposal 50 armed men. Of the officers of Ramgarh local force Col. Robbins, Captn. Graham, Lt. Reeves, Lt. Middleton, Dr. Warneford and two sergeants all in one house and well armed.

6th August, 1857, no. 2.—Mutineers unable to induce Thakur Bisnath Sahai, of Burkagarh and Lall Opendar Nath Sahai, nephew of Maharajah of Chota Nagpur to be their leader.

19th August, 1857, no 5.—Dalton came to Burhee on the 18th August with a party of 40 rank and file of Rattray's Seikhs from Bagodar; Lt. Baker marching up from Ranigunj with two companies of Rattrays' Seiks to maintain its previous strength, mutineers not intending quitting their position at Doranda and ultimate object not determined upon; Thakur Bisnath Sahai of Burkagarh accepted office of ruler. Order maintained at Hazaribagh station but plundering continues in the interior.

21st August 1857, no. 7.—Thakur Bisnath Sahai cut breaches in the road over Ramgarh Ghat as obstacle to advance of troops against Dorundah.

27th August 1857, no. 10.—Detachment at Sambalpur not mutinied up to the 15th.

27th August, and 1st September, 1857. no. 11 and 13.—Camp Burhee—Lt. Earle with two Cos. of Rattrays' Shiek Battalion joined him last night, 50 sent to Lt. Staunton to guard Barron

ghat, 50 left at Burhee, with 150 under Earle he proceeds to Hazaribagh, and returns on the 1st September (letter no. 13); mutineers at Dorundah not intending to move till Dusserah unless molested.

2nd September 1857, no. 14.—All well at Sambalpur till 24th August. Subedar Comg. Ramgarh L. I. Battalion, at Sambalpur and Detach. remained true.

No. 16.—Mutineers at Dorundah not moved up to 2nd Sep. but anxious to get away with guns and treasure; Chota Nagpur Raja and subordinate Zamindars determined to oppose that; Thakur Bisnath Sahai now showing zeal for Government—all this is the effect of British reoccupation of Hazaribagh.

11th September 1857, no. 17.—Dorundah mutineers intending to leave (with magazine) Chota Nagpur by Tiku Ghat towards Chuttra or through Palamow.

All quiet near Hazaribagh and in Palamow, disturbance near Pachete and Khuruckdih; mixed body of Santhals committing crimes at Gola and Gomea. Up to 3rd all quiet at Sambalpur.

12th September 1857, no. 20.—Camp Burhee—March of mutineers of Ramgarh Battalion about 600 strong, towards Tikughat, their having seized Thakur Bisnath Sahai and Gunput Rai, an ex-Dewan of the Maharajah of Chota Nagpur, committing atrocities, Senior Assistant's cutchery and jail burnt and records destroyed; the object of the mutineers is to proceed through Palamow and effect junction with Koer Sing's party at Rohatasgarh; he received assurances from zamindars and Ghatwals that they would oppose the mutineers; Maharajah of Nagpore's Jagheerdars prepared to co-operate with British Government..

16th September 1857, no. 21.—Hazaribagh—A wing of 27th Madras, N. I., a Detachment of 180 men of H. M.'s 53rd Regiment and 2 guns reached the station that morning, this force to proceed on the 18th to Dorundah. Mutineers of Ramgarh Battalion proceeding very slowly (6 to 8 miles a day); Zamindars have blocked up ghats against them, dispersion of Santhals by Seiks (sikhs) and cavalry.

16th September 1857, no. 24.—Hazaribagh—Captns. Oakes and Davies have rejoined him and proceed with force under Major English to Dorundah.

21st September 1857, no. 27.—Camp Chuttopaloo—Reporting progress to Dorundah.

23rd September 1857, no. 28.—Reports return to Head-quarters of his Division with force under Major English. Hurry Singh Burrait, Zamindar of Chooria who checked advance of mutineers

from Tikoo forced to give way; greater portion of public buildings in Dorundah sustained little damage, Record office not much injured, record badly treated and destroyed, jail not fired, little damage to Commissioner's residence, Sambalpur safe; Santhal depredations between Gola and Chass.

23rd. September 1857, no. 29.—Mutineers at Balamat on the 21st inst. undecided whether to go to Palamow or Chuttra; plundering and muding villagers; gangs of Santhals who plundered Gola and other villages of Ramgarh Estate have ceased from depredation since Major English's column marched through Ramgarh.

8th January 1858, no. 3.—No important events in Hazaribagh District. All quiet in Chota Nagpur. Palamow insurrection almost suppressed; plan to capture proclaimed offenders still lurking in hills.

15th January 1858, no. 7.—No disturbance in Hazaribagh District. Tikait Omrao Singh and his Dewan for offering resistance to British officers at Chotopaloo convicted of rebellion and hanged on 8th January. Escape of Gunpat to Palamow, Bogtas under Leelumber burnt two villages.

27th January 1858, no. 12.—List of men taking leading part in rebellion and still at large (Urjoon and Baijnath Singh of Porahat; Bishnath Sahai of Burkagurh, Juggarnath Sahai of village Sulgee; Gunpat Rai of village Putia).

27th February 1857, no. —Distinguished loyalty of Maharajah Sumbhoonath Singh of Ramgarh; good services of some landholders, Thakur Gunpat Deo and others.

3rd April 1858, vol. 14.—Lohardagga quiet. No renewal of disturbances at Nawagarh and Barwa.

28th April 1858, no. 70, cal. File 59 of 1833-78 also vol. 14.—Thakoor Bisnath Sahai and Gunpat Rai hanged on 16th and 21st inst. All quiet in Palamow. Part of Porahat country still unsettled.

2nd September 1858, no. 120, vol. 14.—Submission of all classes of population of Chyebasah excepting wild Coles of high ranges to the south, conditional settlement agreement for 20 years. Urjoon Singh and his brother willing to surrender. Southern Colehan perfectly tranquil.

MANBHUM (PURULIA).

(From Principal Assistant Commissioner Manbhum to Commissioner Chota Nagpur.)

20th August, 1857.—From G. N. Oakes, Principal Assistant Commissioner, Manbhum (Purulia), Camp Ramgunj to

Commissioner, Chota Nagpur—sepoys of Ramgarh Battalion on detached duty at Purulia mutinied and plundered Govt. treasure and the bazar people on the 5th August; he and officers obliged to quit station, mutineers proceeded to Chotanagpur; bad characters released from jail plundering people and burning office records; he received no aid from Pachete Zamindar beyond obtaining palkee and bearers.

16th September, 1857.—Names of Zamindars loyal to Government—Mookundanarain Deo of Manbhum, Rajah Radha Krista Singh of Burrabhoom and others.

18th September, 1857.—Lt. Birch with Seraikela and Kursawa men and Coles 3000 strong, meditating invading Porahat.

18th September, 1857.—Rajah of Jhaldah asked to close ghats between Purulia and Ranchi, and Purulia and Hazaribagh.

22nd September, 1857.—600 Santhals plundering and murdering 5 miles west of Jyepur, sent 100 Seikh Volunteers with Capt. Montgomery, Mr. Parry and Dr. Hayes; Zamindar of Pachete secretly exciting Santhals, but all other zamindars assist him (Oakes).

12th September, 1857.—Nilmoney Sing, Pachete Zamindar disaffected towards Govt. Some of Pachete Zamindar's people burnt Assistant Commissioner's Cutchery and all the records of his office; Nilmoney Sing is in communication with Bishnath Sahai and Ramgarh Battalion of sepoys, zamindars of Burrabhoom and Manbhum Raj loyal, 200 Santhals at vill. Sidhee 20 miles west of Raneegunj plundering.

20th September, 1857.—No. of Santhals increased at Sidhee to 6000; fight between them and Jyepur zamindar's men; solicits despatch of 300 men, 2 guns and 100 muskets and sufficient magazine.

Singhbhum (Concerning Porahat Raja).

(From Dalton to Secretary to Government unless otherwise noted.)

1st October, 1857.—Explains the conduct of Urjoon Singh, Raja of Porahat, for not promptly attending on Lt. Birch who admits that the Raja had no evil disposition towards the British Government; Lt. Birch has exceeded his authority in declaring the Raja a rebel, confiscating his estate and offering a reward for his apprehension without previous reference to his immediate superior or Govt.

23rd September, 1857.—From Lt. R. C. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner of Singhbhum to Secretary, Govt. of Bengal, Fort William, reporting failure of Raja Urjoon Singh of Porahat to keep his engagement on the 14th inst. and pay respects

to him at Chyebasah and his incitement to the Coles not to acknowledge Assistant Commissioner's authority; he is forced to declare him a rebel and confiscate his estates and treat him as a harbourer of mutineers and receiver of stolen property.

5th October 1857, no. 44.—Lt. Birch informs him of the submission of Porahat Raja who would come to Chyebasah with the mutinous Detachment as prisoners and treasure amounting to Rs. 18,000.

9th October 1857, no. 46.—Raja Urjoon Singh of Porahat fearing to go to Chyebasah; he was proceeding to Ranchi to deliver the mutinous sepoy's of Chyebasah Detachment to Commissioner; ordered to obey Lt. Birch but ultimately allowed to come to Ranchi.

12th October, 1857, no. 51.—Raja Urjoon Singh has brought to his station disarmed and as prisoners the whole Detachment of Ramgarh Light Infantry that mutinied at Chyebasah consisting of 100 men who are delivered over to the custody of a Detachment of 27th Madras N. I. and are in irons and secure in jail.

20th October, 1857.—Court-martial of Chyebasah mutineers brought in by Urjoon Singh commenced on 19th October.

2nd October, 1857.—From R. C. Birch, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Singhbhum to Secretary to Government, Bengal—submitting grounds why he declared the Raja of Porahat a rebel and confiscate his estate; the Raja refused to acknowledge his *purwanahs*, he invited mutineers to Porahat and asked Thakoor Bisnath Sahai of Burkurgarh to reinforce him with men and guns.

19th October 1857.—Birch to Dalton—His district tranquil, Coles gathering harvest, their headmen acknowledge his authority; 100 men of Seik Detachment under Captain Montgomery accompanied by Dr. Hayes arrived at Chyebasah.

20th October 1857.—Birch to Dalton—same—steadfast loyalty of Seraikela Raja.

6th November 1857.—Report on the outbreak of mutiny at Chyebasah from the 6th August.

Volume 22, 1st January 1859, no. 1.—Urjee of Urjoon Singh, Ex-Raja of Porahat, unsatisfactory. Lt. Birch's operations against Porahat insurgents in the Bur Peer under command of Lt. Reeves.

Volume 22, 1st February 1859, no. 24.—Lt. Birch induces heads of villages in the Bur Peer to submit to him; dispersed a body of ex-Raja's force, no more outrages by insurgents in Porahat; Lt. Birch assisted by pykes of Raja of Keonjhar; Commissioner joined by Raja of Mohurbunj.

16th and 22nd February 1859, volume 22, no. 36 and 39.—Operations in Singhbhum resulted in capture or unconditional surrender of Porahat insurgents including Ex-Raja Urjoon Singh and his brother Koar Byjnath Singh that morning. Circumstances of surrender.

Sambalpur, Palaman, Lohardugga, etc. (From Dalton to Secretary to Government.)

13th October 1857, no. 52.—March of Capt. Montgomery against Sonthals in Manbhum; their reappearance in eastern districts of Hazaribagh.

14th October 1857, no. 54.—Report of Capt. Leigh Senior Assistant at Sambalpur—surrender of Soorunder Sae and Oodunt Sae in the hope of obtaining remission of remainder of life sentence (for rebellion against Sambalpur, Raja Narayan Singh Deo in 1840-41).

31st October 1857.—Disturbance in Palamow.

2nd November 1857.—Recommends suitable recognition for services title of Rai Bahadur to Perganait Jagatpal Singh of Pithoria, double-barrelled guns to Boraik Huree Singh and others; Maharaja Jagurnath Sahai Deo of Chota Nagpur deserves commendation of Government; loyalty of his three nephews creditable.

9th November 1857, no. 87.—Soorunder Sahai by absconding has forfeited consideration for mercy.

12th November 1857.—Lt. Graham quelled disturbances in Palamow; offer of reward for apprehending Bhoctas Leelumber and Peetamber Sahai.

24th November 1857, no. 101.—Account of important events in Dalton's Division. Stronger military force would be required to suppress all disturbances in Palamow. All quiet in Chota Nagpur. Punishment of mutineers of Ramgarh Battalion. No disturbances in Hazaribagh; three Thakoors hanged. No event of importance at Sambalpur since return of Captain Knocker's Detachment.

4th December 1857, no. 110.—Palamow insurgents. Lt. Graham captures stragglers at Rajhurra.

11th December 1857, no. 121.—Lt. Graham's occupation of Chainpore caused head Chero Zamindars to withdraw from insurrection, Major Cotter's Detachment joined Graham's.

17th December 1857, no. 128.—Dalton directed Captn. Nation to proceed with his cavalry to Lohardagga and in cooperation with Captn. G. N. Oakes to secure the place against Palamow insurgents.

22nd December 1857, no. 134.—All quiet at Chota Nagpur. Estates of Thakoor Bishnath Sahai and Gunpat Rai rebels declared forfeit to Government. Reports from Khurruckdeah most satisfactory.

29th December 1857.—No disturbances in Hazaribagh, quiet in Chota Nagpur; Captn. Oakes at Lohardagga assisted by the Maharaja and subordinate landholders; Graham's report from Lesliegunge in Palamow satisfactory. Lall Bindhessry Prasad Singh Deo of Sirgooja to join Graham at Lesliegunge.

25th and 31st January 1859.—Operations of Captn. Davis, Senior Assistant Commissioner, Lohardagga, against rebels in Palamow from 6th to 14th January. Rancee of Korea sincere well-wisher of British Government; evacuation by mutineers and rebels.

11th February 1859.—Palamow insurgents prevented from joining Porahat insurgents by Ramgarh Irregular Cavalry sent by Captn. Davies.

22nd February 1859.—Reduction of Bhogta rebels; mutineers left the territory of the Rancee of Korea and Chang Bhakar and joined Thakoor Guror Singh in Sohaghoor.

14th March 1859, (volume 22, no. 59).—Dalton submitting to Secretary to Government. Copy of letter no. 150 of 6th March from Lt. Graham, Extra Junior Assistant Commissioner, Korundah Subdivision, reporting capture or surrender of Bhogta chiefs, brothers Peetumber and Leelumber, Sewchurn and Ruttan Manjhee and others now in irons in his camp.

28th March 1859.—Thakoor Bishnath Singh and Panday Ganput Rai having been hanged for rebellion their estates confiscated to Government.

20th April 1859.—Reward to Thakoorais Kishundayal Singli of Runkah, and Raghubar Diyal Singh of Cheyvpore (title of Rai Bahadoor and Khellat including double-barellled rifle, Jageer to latter). Some petty zamindars of Palamow especially noticed; confiscations for rebellious conduct.

30th October 1857.—Principal Assistant Commissioner, Sambalpur, submitting a petition of Soorender Sahai and his brother Oodunt for mercy in consideration of their voluntary submission after their release by the sepoys of the 8th Regiment; he recommends consideration.

PAPERS RE NEPAL WAR FROM OLD CORRESPONDENCE IN COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE AT RANCHI.

Letters written by E. Roughsedge, Captain Commanding, Ramgurli Battalion.

20th November 1814.—To Lt. Col. G. H. Fagan, Adjutant-General—arrival at Muzaffarpur—plot of inhabitants at Patna and concealed bands of Nepaulees to raise insurrection at Patna and Hadzipur; proposes stationing of cavalry at Maissy to save Zilas of Chesseah, Tirhoot and Purneah from ravage of Nepaulees.

20th November 1814.—To F. B. Elliot, Magistrate, Zila Saran, informing him that 6 companies of Ramgarh Battalion with a brigade of guns and camp followers would enter his district at Maissy on 24th inst. and proceed via Bettiah to Major Bradshaw's camp at Gorah Sen.

27th November 1814.—Camp Bingahee, west bank of Bagmuttee to Fagan congratulating on Major Bradshaw's success at Burhurwa and Capt. Hay's at Burragang; he induced Lal Bahadur Sing, Ex-Dewan of Nepal, now living a retired life in Tirhoot, to come to his camp; the Dewan served for 20 years but fled from Catmundu when a bloody revolution took place on return of Raja Bahadur Sahy to Catmundu.

28th November 1814.—To Major P. Bradshaw, Commissioner, N. E. Frontier—reports his coming to Busputee crossing the Bagmutty—dangerous quick sands.

30th November 1814.—Camp Busputtee to Capt. Lutter saying that he destroyed 3 companies of Nepalese of Burhurwa and killed all the chief officers.

30th November 1814.—To Major Bradshaw—says he had written to Raja of Durbunga and other great Zemindars to prepare their armies and followers—asks him to approve his plan of advance to the North East.

30th November 1814.—To Mr. Sealy, Magistrate of Tirhoot—informs his plan to take up position in the vicinity of Jaynaggur, a village belonging to Raja Chutter Singh.

4th December 1814.—To Major P. Bradshaw—gives account of his encampment at Barin, Berhumpoorah Buhlwa; inhabitants of Terai Huntsar friendly to the British Government, civil and military servants of Nepal fled from that country.

4th December 1814.—Sedley—one of the best roads with Nepal.

5th December 1814.—To Fagan—reports assemblage of many Nypaulese at Buttea, 8 cos. North East of Janickpore. Nepal valley entered near Bhatganny—from Hariharapore to Katmundu road very bad.

8th December 1814.—To Bradshaw—No reply from Raj Durbunga; Turki Raja states his inability to produce armed men; Chowdry Mehindra Narain sent no reply.

9th December 1814.—To Bradshaw—induced a Purbhutan Brahmin dispossessed of ancestral property by the Nypaul Raj to help the British. Perg. Corarin which is Janickpur consists of Khirat village engaged by rich Mohants and Gossains they don't like to be British subjects; may assist Nypal to expel the British from ierrai.

18th January 1815.—Large enemy force at Suphee—enemy elated—12th Battalion to camp near Baskee Behary 6 cos. north of Popree where is W. Stewart's indigo factory; requests reinforcement.

25th January 1815.—Camp Buragurhee to Capt'n. Watson reporting destruction of grain at Gorasuhun and bungalow of Lt. Col. Bradshaw on 22nd instant, gloomy situation.

25th January 1815.—Translation of a letter of Bukht Surdar of Nepal to the address of Major General Marley saying conduct of British agents responsible for disturbance.—Nepalis are only protecting their people; talks of restoration of friendship.

31st January 1815.—To Captain Watson—enemy at village Amow destroying paddy.

3rd February 1815.—To Watson—refers to his direction to Captain Hay to go to Amow, Detachment of Regulars and of the Ramgurh and Champaran battalion were commanded by Lt. Lloyd and Baddley.

4th February 1815.—Dreadful night of thunder, lightning and rain—if Nepalese came Cookris in hand he knew not what to do.

21st February 1815.—Arrival of General Bhim Sein at Rattanpur 9 cos. north to his post—intended attack at night.

1st March 1815.—To Watson—Col. Runbeer Singh, Sunder Rana and other chiefs quitted Ruttanpore, repairing to Chausapany and Muckawnpore; stockade under Bukt Sirdar north of Suphee very strong; a European prisoner has taken their service and disciplines their troops.

3rd March 1815.—Roughsedge's reasons for not risking an attempt on Suphee.

3rd March 1815.—To Watson—detached a party under Lt. Lawrence to secure the person of Sukh Lal Geer, planner and instigator of destroying Col. Bradshaw's Bungalow and Raja of Betiah's granary at Gorasuhun.

4th March 1815.—Lawrence captures Sookh Lal Geer who denies the accusation.

8th March 1815.—Enemy (2 to 3 thousand strong) still at Roopeyta gurhee and Kurveya Gurhee (about 5 cos. north east of Janackpore) party near Patturgutta north of Sumunpore of 1,500, retreated on 3rd via Goraghaut across Bagmutty towards Hurryharpore.

14th March 1815.—Roughsedge destroyed (on the 10th March) a stockade of 120 ft. sq., 3 miles west of Suphee, occupied by Bugwant Sahy Soabadar and others with 1,000 men.

16th March 1815 and 19th March 1815.—To Bradshaw—*re* Engagements of villagers to bring in grain.

24th March 1815.—To Fagan expressing hope that his Detachment be ordered to return to Ramghur. Terrai is their own again; protection of inhabitants would make them faithful, recommends stationing of Police Tannah at Buraguree.

27th March 1815.—To Col. Bradshaw—No enemy movement near Suctee Cola.

8th April 1815.—To Watson—Reports return of Col. Runbeer Thappa, late commanding at Ruttanpore to Capital; no troops in the Maree, Bukt Sardar at Muckawnpore; apprehended attack on the fort of Burroguree under Shamseer Rana determined to attack British troop if offer of peace be not accepted.

12th April 1815.—To Watson—European artillery men would return to Head Quarters via Addapore; rumour of descent of 3 sardars to Suctee Cola. Bukt Sardar disgraced by being clothed in female dress and superseded by Sham Sher Rana who commands at Muckwanpore Maree.

14th April 1815.—To Watson—No basis for rumour of the return of Goarkhas into the forest *via* Bullardee. No bodies of enemy on the side of Neezgur and Ragonathpore; Pran Sahy, Chowterea and Shamseer Rana encamped at Etounda Maree.

16th April 1815.—No Nepaulese south of the Choorea.

17th April 1815.—To H. Parry, Collector Tirhut, informing that he is ordered by Major General Wood to return to Ramghar; intends to march on 20th and will arrive at Mooteepore to proceed via Muzaffarpur to Hajipur.

17th April 1815.—To J. B. Elliot Magistrate, Chuprah and P. Monckton, Acting Magistrate of Tirhoot *re* supplies for 1500 men of Ramghur battalion marching through their districts.

19th April 1815.—To Mr. Hinton in charge of Dinapore Magazine informing of his delivery to Captain Hay, Commanding Champaran Light Infantry Brigade of Sixpounders with carriages, tumbrils etc.

21st April 1815.—Roughsedge commences his return march.

11th May 1815.—Camp Gyah to J. Monckton, Acting Chief Secretary reporting his arrival at that place with the Detachment of Ramghur Battalion lately serving at Buragurhee.

B.—RECORD ROOM OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AT SAMBALPUR.

The correspondence dates from 1851. Most of the letters are kept in files. Letters were received and issued by the Principal

Assistant to Agent, Governor General, Sambalpur. There are two bound volumes of letters issued (1551—54). There are some important files relating to conspiracy of Soorender Sai (1863); feudatory chiefs (1883—95); sanads granted to native chiefs of Rehra Cole, Bamra, Raigurh *Cum* Burgurh, Sonpur; Sarangarh etc. There are Palm Leaf Mss. in Ooriya relating to disturbances at Sambalpur following the death of Maharaja Sai in 1827 and succession of Rani Mohun Kumari, rebellion Soorender Sai etc.

C.—RECORD ROOM OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AT PURULIA.

There are 12 volumes of original letters received addressed to Senior, Assistant Commissioner, Manbhum, 8 volumes of letters issued by him between 1857 and 1862. There are 247 volumes of dates beyond 1862.

Nature of contents.

Letters Received.

1857.—Services rendered by the Raja of Jhalda; attachment of personal and landed property of Nilmoney Singh Deo of Pachete, tranquillity in Manbhoom, succession of Ranees Ackoye Koomares to Chatna estate to Raja Anund Lal deceased.

Letters issued.

1857.—Santals collecting near Jeypore; reward of Rs. 1,000 offered for the capture of Jamadar Madho Singh of Ramgurh Light Infantry and leader in the mutiny of the above regiment, operations against Choars.

D.—RECORD ROOM OF THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AT CHANABASSA.

The records begin from 1633, and consist of letters received from Agent to Governor-General, Commissioner, Chota Nagpur, Superintendent Tributary Mahals, and Secretary to Government of Bengal; circulars from Government of Bengal. There are 60 volumes (1633—79). No index was made of the letters. There is a short abstract of letters in the beginning of Vol. I.

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